FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 094 *13 May 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Colombia Joins Permanent Commission of South Pacific A 1
Andean Pact Planning Ministers Discuss Development Plans A 1

ARGENTINA

Brazilian Newsmen Query Castro Madero on Bilateral Accord B 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 8 May]
Five Million Tons of Grain To Be Sold to USSR B 4
Federal Party's Manrique Relates Talk With Harguindeguy B 4
NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS Analyzes Olympic Boycott Decision B 6

BOLIVIA

Several Parties Nominate Presidential Candidates C 1
UDP Nominees C 1
PRA Nominee C 1
PRIN Nominee C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Ready to Meet Metalworkers; Fast Ends D 1
Minas Gerais Teachers End Strike, Return to Work D 1

CHILE

Netherlands Priest Linked to Extremists Leaves Country E 1
MER Training Center Discovered in Puente Alto E 1
Briefs: Visiting ROK Official E 1

COLOMBIA

Police Identify U.S. Consulate Attackers F 1
FARC Guerrillas Kill Five People in Santander F 1
'Top' Urban Guerrilla Leader Captured During Raid F 1
Teachers Force Students To Demonstrate for M-19 F 2
M-19 'Eliminated' All Trace of Embassy Occupants F 2
New Oil Well Drilled in Eastern Plains F 2

URUGUAY

Nicaraguan 'Attitude' at UN Session Protested K 1
Energy Minister Rejects Foreign Pressures K 1
Briefs: Fish Exports K 1

VENEZUELA

AFP: About 2,000 Cubans Arrive Each Month L 1
Congress Requests Investigation of Past CIA Activities L 1
Foreign Minister Views Human Rights at Brussels Conference L 1
Oil Reserves Increased by Recovery Techniques L 2

MEXICO

Oil Exports To Be Increased Within Next 3 Years M 1
Oil Revenue Reduces Trade Balance Deficit M 1
Officials Report U.S. Imports Not Due To Pressure M 1
Industrialist Discusses Bilateral Trade Formulas With U.S. M 1

PANAMA

U.S. Seen Using Peruvian Embassy Crisis 'To Gain Time' N 1
[CRITICA 10 May]
Columnist Criticizes Carter's Olympic Boycott Call N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 11 May]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Exiles Urges Armed Struggle Inside Cuba P 1
Security Minister Echeverria Submits Resignation P 1
Education Ministry, Teachers Solve Conflict Before Strike P 1

EL SALVADOR

Demonstrators Demand Withdrawal of U.S. Ambassador P 2
Protected Departure for Embassy
Further Details P 2
D'Aubuisson, Others May Be Cleared of Charges P 3
FDC Demands Trial P 4
Implicated Civilians Reportedly Fleeing P 4
Relatives Seek Habeas Corpus P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 May]
FAN Defense [EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 May] P 5
Abdul Gutierrez Voted Control of Armed Forces
Ambassador Denies Entry of Guatemalan Troops P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 5 May]
Junta Member Gutierrez To Visit Guatemala 14 May P 7
Majano Comments on FAN, FDR, Private Sector Fears P 8
[NEWS GAZETTE 6-12 May]
Peace Negotiations With Honduras Progressing Well P 9
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 9 May]

GUATEMALA

ACAN Reports Government Opposition to New Liberation Front P 9
Legal Action Announced P 10
Guerrillas Killed in Quiche; Soldiers in Alta Verapaz P 11
ORPA Reports Confrontations With Military P 11

NICARAGUA

Robelo Rejects Capitalism, Communism for Country P 11
Daniel Ortega Says Robelo Serves U.S. Reactionaries P 13
Comparison With Reagan, Somoza P 14
Further Details of Refutation P 14
Ranchers Protest Continued Land Invasions, Confiscations P 15

CUBA

Committees Warned To Curb Violence Against Refugees Q 1
Friction Continues Over Refugee Exodus Q 1
GRANMA Report on Refugees Q 1
Consul's 'Provocative' Statements Q 1
Iraqi Message of Support Q 2
Mexican Rally of Support Q 2
People Preparing for 'Militant People's March' Q 2
Yemeni Official Delivers Message From 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Q 2
Castro Sends Greeting to Kim Il-song Q 2
Bangladesh President Sends Message to Castro Q 3
Dorticos Marks Anniversary of Victory Over Fascism Q 3
Cuban-Soviet Association Hosts Farewell Ceremony for Manasov Q 5
Cuba-GDR Talks Stress Economic Cooperation, Development Q 5
Malmierca, Fischer Talks Q 6
GDR Deputy Chairman Arrival Q 6
Foreign Minister Meets With Sri Lanka, Pakistani Officials Q 6
Malmierca Returns From Visits to Austria, Iran Q 6
Further on Malmierca's Return Q 7
Rodriguez Returns From Yugoslovia Q 7
USSR Construction Official Arrives 13 May Q 7
Anillo Receives Visiting UN Environment Program Delegation Q 7

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Search for Seamen Continues, Pindling Leaves UK for Home S 1
AFP Reports Raul Castro Heads Delegation To Nassau S 2
Bilateral Talks Begin S 2
Bahamas Demands Reparations S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Spanish Monarchs Arrive on Official Visit V 1

FRENCH GUIANA

Officials Deny Reports on Mercenaries to Suriname V 1

PARAGUAY

Government Releases Last Political Prisoner V 1
[ULTIMA HORA 8 May]

COLOMBIA JOINS PERMANENT COMMISSION OF SOUTH PACIFIC

PY071357 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] (Luis Sadoval), director for sovereignty affairs and Peruvian representative to the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific [CPPS] has indicated that the Peruvian Government firmly supports projects aimed at protecting, developing and utilizing maritime resources.

(Sadoval) made this statement when submitting the CPPS note through which the three founding countries--Ecuador, Peru and Chile--accept Colombia as a member of the group to the secretary general of the CPPS, (Juan Miguel Bascula). He added that now that Colombia has joined it the system encompasses all the South American countries with coasts on the Pacific, which strengthens the commission both internally and at the international level.

ANDEAN PACT PLANNING MINISTERS DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT PLANS

PA111518 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Quito, 10 May (AFP)--The planning ministers of the Andean Pact have discussed the need to incorporate matters of priority importance in their development plans to be carried out immediately.

The third meeting of presidents, ministers and planning directors of the Andean Pact ended with the approval of a document establishing the general development strategies and basic planning guidelines in the subregional level in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. The document recommends that measures be taken to strengthen interrelation between the planning and integration system on a national and subregional level.

They also agreed to increase mutual cooperation activities in planning in order to find new forms of development, programs and projects of common interest, particularly to those referred to in the Cartagena agreement. The agreement among other things refers to financing, foreign investment, foreign trade mechanisms, incentives for commerical exchange, physical infrastructure, the general transportation system, social field priorities, and harmonious cooperation in the Andean Amazon Basin.

They also reiterated the decision to work together on this guideline plan for the integration process up to 1990.

The document suggests that planning organizations in these countries make studies and projects for a final project of general guidelines for the subregional planning strategy. There are two stages established in these guidelines: The first from 1980 to 1983, a period of studies and complete analysis of the situation and of the five countries; and the second from 1983 to 1990 to implement these guidelines.

Ecuadorean Vice President Osvaldo Hurtado, who presided over the meeting, explained at the end the purposes and objectives of development plans in progress in Ecuador.

The conclusions reached at the third meeting of presidents, ministers and planning directors of Andean Pact will be submitted to the next meeting of heads of state of the five member countries of the Andean Pact, to be held in December in Santa Marta, Colombia.

BRAZILIAN NEWSMEN QUERY CASTRO MADERO ON BILATERAL ACCORD

PY121521 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 May 80 p 7

[Undated exclusive interview granted by Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO special correspondents Marcos Wilson and Celso Ming in Buenos Aires]

[Text] [Question] What is the status of the Brazilian-Argentine negotiations on a nuclear agreement?

[Answer] Our two countries have drafted a basic agreement and have reached a consensus on the agreements that will be signed by the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS] and the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA].

[Question] Can you give us a preview of the most important points of these agreements?

[Answer] In a very general way. We have established the foundations for cooperation in basic research and in the exchange of information on protection against radiation [radiolica], on nuclear energy and on the nuclear data center.

[Question] Will there be an agreement regarding uranium prospecting?

[Answer] We will have an agreement with NUCLEBRAS for the exchange of information and technology in the field of uranium prospecting. There will most probably be an agreement regarding the supplying of equipment on a reciprocal basis, and NUCLEBRAS Heavy Equipment, Inc, [NUCLEP] could manufacture component parts for Argentina.

[Question] What type of component parts?

[Answer] The large components that are manufactured by NUCLEP. Therefore, we must make a decision; it is a complex contract because these are components that Argentina cannot manufacture and that we would have to seek in Germany. Argentina could supply the tubes for the fuel. Brazil has no intention of building a factory for the manufacture of these tubes. There is also the possibility that Argentina will loan natural uranium to Brazil. These are the ideas we are discussing.

[Question] Has the "Pescarmona" [not further identified] plant decided what type of equipment it is going to produce?

[Answer] No, no, this has not yet been fully decided, although nearly so. We are discussing with the Kraftwerks Union [KWU] firm the equipment that will be manufactured by Pescarmona so that it will be guaranteed by the German firm. Regarding the guarantee and the timetable, we are in the final stages of coming to a decision with KWU regarding national participation in the manufacture of large components.

[Question] What position will the FRG take with regard to the unification of the Argentine and Brazilian equipment markets, and, consequently, how much of an increase will there be in the bargaining power of the two countries?

[Answer] Will there be a unification of markets between the two countries? We are not going to negotiate jointly. Germany and Brazil created a series of enterprises; in other words, Germany participates in a series of enterprises with an established number of shares. Argentina is only going to form one joint engineering enterprise with Germany. That country will have no participation in the rest of Argentina's nuclear industry. Germany and Argentina will be partners only in this engineering enterprise, which will be responsible for implementing the project. And in addition, the Germans will supply components and services.

[Question] Will there be no unification in the negotiations with Germany?

[Answer] No, no, there will be no unification in the negotiations. Therefore, complementation is interesting because it will allow Brazil and Argentina to share experiences regarding the implementation and development of their respective projects. This does not mean a unification of the market with regard to Germany.

[Question] How is the agreement with Switzerland regarding the manufacture of heavy water working out?

[Answer] Very well. The CNEA has signed contracts with the Swiss firm Sulze, and we have begun the engineering work. We hope to begin construction this year.

[Question] To what extent will Argentina and Brazil be vulnerable to the pressures of the United States and the other members of the nuclear club when they sign a cooperation agreement?

[Answer] I believe that the agreement will help eliminate the excuses that are given to prevent the transfer of technology or to keep the two countries from becoming self-sufficient. The fact that Brazil and Argentina--countries which other nations believe to be rivals--should cooperate and open their installations to one another proves that there are no hidden intentions to build nuclear weapons. This should also help to overcome the distrust of more developed countries toward the objectives of our nations. There have been no U.S. pressures. On the contrary, the Argentine-Brazilian rapprochement was greeted with great satisfaction.

[Question] Is it possible that Argentina will help Brazil change its system for the production of nuclear energy?

[Answer] Not at all. I do not believe that this system can be changed because the two countries are fully engaged in developing their systems, and a change would be totally negative, especially in terms of cost.

[Question] Is the Argentine system more advantageous?

[Answer] For Argentina its system is the best, and for Brazil its system is the most appropriate. Each system is adjusted to the country's objectives and to the time in which the country plans to attain them. We Argentines are very happy because we have eliminated the slow and expensive enrichment process, and this allows us to control the entire fuel cycle. Brazil has solved its problem by purchasing enrichment technology from the FRG. The two nations have overcome the problems which hindered self-sufficiency.

[Question] The agreement provides for an exchange of technology. Does this mean that Argentina will transfer its natural uranium technology to Brazil and the latter its enriched uranium technology to Argentina?

[Answer] I would not say the entire technology, because I believe that Brazil has restrictions stemming from the secret nature of the information supplied by the KWU. At the same time Argentina has restrictions regarding the technology received from Canada. I believe that Brazil and Argentina are free to share practical experience.

[Question] Did you have access to the nuclear contract between Brazil and the FRG?

[Answer] No. Our negotiations with the FRG resulted from the difficulties we were experiencing with Canada. Thus we sought another supplier to end our dependence on a single supplier. This is what moved us to view the FRG as a second supplier to create up-to-then nonexistent competition in the field of natural uranium. Brazil did not influence Argentina at all.

[Question] Some experts say that the Brazilian and Argentine technologies are obsolete. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I do not agree with this view because reactor technology is in constant development, incorporating technical improvements all the time. It would be very rash to say that fast breeder reactors will soon take the place of thermal reactors. Fast breeders will go into operation at the end of the eighties. The countries which should at this point choose to build these reactors will have to make a great effort to create the necessary services and facilities to develop this type of reactor. Argentina still has a long way to go working with thermal reactors before it can tackle fast breeders. This would also depend on the success of these reactors in Europe. It is more probable that Argentina will first try a thermal breeder, like the ones which use the thorium cycle.

[Question] Will the Brazilian-Argentine nuclear agreement be signed by the two presidents?

[Answer] There will be a statement on nuclear issues among the accords which Presidents Jorge Videla and Joao Figueredo will sign. However, I do not know the contents and the details of this statement.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the prospects for producing nuclear energy through fission [fissao]?

[Answer] It is believed that controlled nuclear fission will be attained in the nineties. This means that a prototype reactor will be built by the end of the century and commercial reactors will begin operating around 2020. These are the prospects, more or less. The technology which will have to be used will have to be highly developed, and the material to be used will have to be of a very superior quality. Therefore, the costs will be very high.

[Question] What are the costs of energy production in Argentina?

[Answer] The most economical plants are generating energy at $0.023 per kw/hour. The Chocon hydroelectirc plant, which is the main hydroelectric plant, produces energy at $0.002 or $0.003 more than that figure. The thermal plants are producing energy at a cost $0.040 per kw/hour.

[Question] Are the fears that Argentina and Brazil are heading toward the production of nuclear weapons baseless?

[Answer] Totally baseless, because both Argentina and Brazil have repeatedly stated at all international forums that they are interested only in the peaceful use of nuclear technology. Again and again, the governments of the two countries have expressed their peaceful intentions. In addition to this, the attempt by any country to develop a nuclear bomb is easy to detect. Modern means of information which the great power possesses would swiftly detect and disseminate the information about any such attempt. Thus, we can say with absolute certainty that the fears to which you refer are absolutely baseless.

[Question] What are the main difficulties Argentina and Brazil are having with the developed countries?

[Answer] The difficulties which Argentina is having are in the field of the so-called sensitive technologies, that is, the reprocessing and enrichment of uranium. These two processes are very important and necessary for every fuel cycle, and the industrialized countries are not prepared to share their knowledge. Brazil has avoided this problem through its accord with the KWU [Kraftwecks Union]. Therefore, I believe that for the time being Brazil does not have any problems because it is sharing knowledge with the FRG which is one of the most advanced countries in the world. The situation is more difficult for Argentina because it does not have this kind of partner in developing its fuel cycle, since it has chosen to do everything by itself. Thus, it must pay for its independence.

[Question] Can Brazil and Argentina overcome these problems jointly?

[Answer] I believe that for the time being our two countries need foreign aid for their development, and this will prevent us from solving these problems by ourselves. At a later date the progress of our countries, our own progress, will free us from the need to resort to industrialized nations.

[Question] What is your position toward the utilization of nuclear devices for exclusively peaceful purposes?

[Answer] In some cases peaceful explosions seem to be obvious means for the construction of channels for navigation and for a more effective exploitation of lenticular oil and gas deposits into a single one. However, the experiments which have taken place in the United States do not seem to have yielded very favorable results. Therefore, this technique has remained something that is yet to be developed. Latin American countries should not give up the possibility of using atomic explosions for peaceful purposes as has been expressly stated in the Tlaltelolco Treaty, especially when these explosions are economically justified. Obviously, these explosions must take place under the supervision of international organizations.

FIVE MILLION TONS OF GRAIN TO BE SOLD TO USSR

WA121208 London REUTER in English 1004 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 12, REUTER--Argentina will ship five million tons of grain to the Soviet Union this year despite the U.S. call for a grain boycott, Argentine Agriculture Secretary Camilo Aldao said in an interview published here today.

"This was not really a political decision," he told a business monthly. "The deal was handled by private exporters in keeping with Argentina's policy for free-market competition."

Mr Aldao said contracts for four million tons of grain had been signed with the Soviet Union for delivery this year. "We might send them an additional one million tons of grain, depending on the results of the harvest now in progress," he said.

Since the U.S. boycott, called in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, grain prices have gone up 30 per cent, Mr Aldao said.

FEDERAL PARTY'S MANRIQUE RELATES TALK WITH HARGUINDEGUY

FY122143 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 May (NA)--After his meeting with Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy at government house tonight, Francisco Manrique, president of the Federal Party, stated that "the government must create its own opposition and if it does not do so we must create it." Manrique did not explain the extent of [amplitud] or to whom he was referring by the word "us," but he had previously stated that "I feel a part of the process (of national reorganization).

In statements to the media after the 4-hour meeting he held with Minister Harguindeguy within the framework of the political dialogue sponsored by the armed forces and involving various sectors and personalities of the Argentine community, the former welfare minister during the military governments of Gen Roberto Levingston and Alejandro Agustin Lanusse denied having "a center or moderate tendency because we are a rebellious party, but rebellious in a positive sense." Referring to his party, he said he believes it is "representative of the country's majority, the independent citizenry."

He said during the press conference that "the restless do not worry me. It is the passive ones who worry me, and the passive sector represents the majority of this country."

He stated that the role of the armed forces in the future institutionalization process is provided for by the constitutional provisions regarding ministries. He stated that in this way, as in the past, each force would be able to hold a ministry which would obviously be appointed by the president of the republic. Manrique added that the military institutions could retain the positions of chief of the federal police as well as various police departments such as the military police, the aeronautical police and other similar branches. He said they could also integrate the National Security Council and a national development council.

On the other hand, Manrique stated his opposition to the fact that a military figure should necessarily continue as chief of the State Intelligence Secretariat (SIDE), and to the idea that each force should designate its own commander. He believes this latter issue is a prerogative of the president, each one of us should know his place."

Manrique stated that together with the two fellow party members who accompanied him to the meeting--Farias from Tucuman Province and Nicolini from Corrientes Province--they had thoroughly discussed the political bases of the armed forces with the interior minister. He criticized the opposition sector during the former Peronist government for having become an accomplice of the Peronist Government and for having supported the amnesty and economic laws "which created the economic terrorism in the country."

Manrique objected to the implementation of an economic plan stating that "today's plan has no relation to the plan proposed in April 1976."

He criticized Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz for the measures he has taken, because in his view "they are placing Argentine industry at the brink of destruction."

He also criticized the fact that the economy minister has said he will remain in office until 1981, when President Videla will leave his post. Manrique stated that "nobody here is indispensable and political continuity must not be mistaken for economic continuity." He pointed out that "it is not possible that the future president (who will assume the presidency on 29 March 1981) should inherit a directionless economic situation." Manrique referred to speculation regarding interest rates and stated that the country has become another "Las Vegas with the difference that we have money tables instead of gambling tables."

Regarding the government's foreign policy, he supported the way the conflict with Chile and the channeling of relations with Brazil are being handled. On the other hand, he voiced his doubt about the advisability of proceeding with the strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union. He said that "the volume of Soviet merchandise in the country is already large" and stated that Argentina's not joining the grain boycott is perfectly understandable "from a patriotic point of view, but it is not the same as not having joined it because we wanted a bank account," since the fact "of having a bank account which ties us down is the same as dependency."

Manrique approved of the government's attitude regarding the report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, although he requested that the "list of missing persons and those who died during the terrible war against terrorism" be published. He stated that "it is the government's responsibility to produce a balance sheet of that war."

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS ANALYZES OLYMPIC BOYCOTT DECISION

PY091642 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 May 80

[Special for NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS by Jose Ignacio Lopez]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--The decision of the Argentine military government against attending the Moscow Olympic games has obvious political connotations and must be viewed within the framework of the relations between Argentina and the United States, whose government--namely Carter's--is promoting the boycott of the games in repudiation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Argentina, which had refused to join the U.S.-sponsored boycott on grain sales, now seems to be, in exchange, going along with another measure conceived by the Carter administration to sanction Soviet expansionism. The current decision cannot be viewed outside the framework of our relations with the United States because, since January, Argentina's refusal to join the grain embargo and the U.S. objective that Argentina should join in the Olympic boycott have been stimulating bilateral contacts. Furthermore, since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the subsequent U.S. reaction, there has been a change of course in the relations between Washington and Buenos Aires, and since January there have been several high-level contacts, which have become significantly more frequent than they were when relations between the Argentine military government and the Democratic administration were at their coolest.

Since General Goodpaster's mission, which took place in January, until the most recent visit of Gerald Smith, Washington and Buenos Aires had been discussing Argentina's decision to sell grain to the Soviet Union. In Washington yesterday, Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz defended this decision when he met with President Carter's powerful adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. It is more than possible to assume that during their talk Martinez de Hoz and Brzezinski also discussed the Olympic boycott and that the economy minister--who is capably fulfilling the role of a foreign minister--had disclosed to Brzezinski the decision which was publicly announced today.

Military sources indicated tonight that the matter had been up for discussion for some time now and that after Goodpaster's visit the Foreign Ministry had believed that any decision should be delayed until May, when they expected to have a clearer picture of the situation and would also know the position of other Western governments.

Whether today's communique is the result of an official strategy decided a long time ago on grounds which are not sufficiently explained in the government communique, or whether it is the result of the latest negotiations with the Carter administration, the fact is that it is difficult to separate Argentina's decision to join the Olympic boycott from the recent Brzezinski-Martinez de Hoz meeting.

This decision will provide food for the evaluations and discussions which have been taking place for some time now concerning Argentina's foreign policy and, more specifically, the growing commercial ties with the Soviet Union.

Many persons will probably seek the explanation for one of the reasons set forth in the official communique, which states that the government is aware of the possibility that "mass participation in the Olympic games could be viewed as a display of political support" for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It is not very clear why it was not taken into consideration that the sale of grain to the Soviet Union also contained this possibility.

SEVERAL PARTIES NOMINATE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

UDP Nominees

PY090332 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1724 GMT 8 May 80

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 May (LATIN)--The first two presidential candidates for the 29 June elections which will give Bolivia a new constitutional government for a 4-year term were proclaimed today. With only 1 week left before the closure of the registration of presidential and vice presidential candidates, two former presidents have confirmed their participation in the general elections, which will also elect the members of Congress.

The Democratic and Popular Union (UDP) has nominated Hernan Siles Zuazo as its presidential candidate and Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), as its vice presidential candidate. Siles Zuazo, a former president, won the last two aborted elections in 1978 and 1979.

Another presidential candidate, Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, also a former president and Siles Zuazo's half brother, has been nominated by a coalition of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) and the Offensive of the Democratic Left (OID). This alliance has taken the name New Alternative and has nominated PDC member Benjamin Miguel for the vice presidency.

With only 52 days left before the elections, the other parties and political fronts have not yet named their candidates.

PRA Nominee

PY090333 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the Authentic Revolutionary Party, PRA, during a national convention, nominated Walter Guevara Arze as its presidential candidate for the forthcoming elections.

PRIN Nominee

PY121359 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The third convention of the Revolutionary Party of the National Left [PRIN] has nominated Juan Lechin Oquendo as its presidential candidate in the coming elections. The convention gave the new PRIN Executive Board broad powers to conduct talks with the Socialist Party Executive Board, the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement and other leftwing groups which have not joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Alliance or the Democratic and Popular Unity in order to create a broad political front. Should this prove to be impossible, the convention decided to establish an electoral coalition with groups which stand for the interests of the workers.

All these decisions were reached at the PRIN convention held in La Paz, which closed yesterday at 1145. The convention was attended by over 400 delegates and specially invited political leaders.

FIGUEIREDO READY TO MEET METALWORKERS; FAST ENDS

PY121308 Sao Paolo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] During a meeting yesterday the metalworkers decided to end the strike which began 41 days ago. In the meantime, the movement to force the reopening of negotiations will continue inside the factories. In order to achieve that goal, the workers plan to boycott [boicotar] production. This means a slowdown of the production rate and a lowering of the quality level.

For small and medium-sized enterprises the strike has been disastrous. The estimated damages in this sector amount to 6.6 billion cruzeiros. In addition, many spare parts factories have asked for special arrangements with their creditors, and six firms have gone bankrupt.

In Brasilia, Presidential Press Under Secretary Alexandre Garcia commented on the end of the strike and confirmed that President Figueiredo is now ready to meet with a delegation of metalworkers. However, he pointed out that this meeting would not mean that the chief of state is advocating a reopening of negotiations. Garcia said that the president will merely talk with the metalworkers.

Together with the metalworkers' strike, the hunger strike staged by the metalworkers' leader arrested by the Department of Political and Social Order [DOPS] has ended. This is a report by journalist (Renato Lombardi).

[Begin (Lombardi) recording] The hunger strike by the 10 metalworkers' leaders being held at the DOPS jail ended last night after it was decided to discontinue the strike by the Sao Bernardo metalworkers who will be back at work this morning.

Luiz Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, and the other 9 leaders of metalworkers unions of Sao Bernardo do Campo decided to end their hunger strike after holding a private meeting with Santo Andre Bishop Claudio Hummes. [end recording]

MINAS GERAIS TEACHERS END STRIKE, RETURN TO WORK

PY121322 Sao Paulo Radio Sandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The schools of Minas Gerais will return to normal today because in a meeting held on Friday the teachers strike command decided that teachers would return to work.

The Department of Political and Social Order released the strike leaders yesterday as the first step toward the resumption of dialogue between the government and the teachers.

During a press conference, the teachers blamed the state government not only for the arrests but also for the strike. They said that the strike could have been avoided if only the government had shown some predisposition toward dialogue. The teachers also expressed their hopes that the government will do something to solve the problems of the sector. They said that the wound is still open and that it was the government that opened and widened it.

NETHERLANDS PRIEST LINKED TO EXTREMISTS LEAVES COUNTRY

PY121946 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[From the police report by (Juan Antonio Rojas]

[Text] It has been reported that carabineros and security forces have been engaged in several operations to locate extremist hideouts. In addition, the departure from the country of Netherlands priest Teodoro Komberg Bergman has been officially confirmed. The priest had apparently been involved in an extremist cell established by former members of the Unitary Popular Action Movement (MAPU) and the Chilean Socialist Party (PS) which was discovered and broken up in Curico. In the aforementioned operation 11 extremist were arrested and put at the disposal of the district military prosecutor, who pointed out that the Netherlands priest was involved in operations scheduled to be carried out in Molina in about 60 days. The official report states that priest Bergman left the country last Saturday aboard Ecuatoriana de Aviacion Airline Flight No 072.

The documents seized during the police raid indicate that the cell's operations were scheduled to begin in about 60 days. They had planned several bank holdups in Molina to collect money to finance their activities. In addition to the document a sizeable quantity of weapons and ammunition was seized.

MIR TRAINING CENTER DISCOVERED IN PUENTE ALTO

PY121355 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Police forces are seeking three extremists following the discovery of a guerrilla training center of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in Puente Alto Department.

The search for the extremists began after security forces uncovered the clandestine activities of a group of subversives involved in the training for terrorist activities of MIR cells. This training was being carried out in Aguas Claras.

Five unidentified individuals were arrested when the center was discovered. It was reported that the three terrorists still at large have been identified and that their arrest is expected in the next 4 hours. The five arrested persons were instructors of MIR cells and were in charge of conducting training in individual and group combat tactics. They also instructed the extremists in the use of modern weapons, the manufacture of explosives, physical training and self-defense. It is believed that the arrested terrorists were in turn trained by foreign terrorists, who during Allende's government could come and go freely into and out of Chile. Training manuals were seized during the operation carried out in Aguas Claras, where the training center was based.

It has been reported that security forces are analyzing possible links between the extremists and foreign terrorist groups.

BRIEFS

Visiting ROK Official--(Young Hoon Kang), director of the Diplomacy and National Security School of the ROK, today met with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and Under Secretary Enrique Valdes. During the meeting he expressed interest in Chilean economic development. He pointed out the strong relations between the two countries and the fact that they have a common interest in the struggle for freedom. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 80 PY]

POLICE IDENTIFY U.S. CONSULATE ATTACKERS

PA122019 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1759 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 12 May (LATIN)--Police today identified the couple who died yesterday when a bomb exploded which they had placed 50 meters from the U.S. Consulate in Cali, 500 km south of here. They were initially identified as Gonzalo and Ana Maria Rebolledo, 25 and 28 respectively.

Col Luis Francisco Ospina, regional police commander, told the press today that the incident occurred Saturday night while a party was in progress at the consulate. The explosion caused no damage to the building and no one inside was injured, he added.

Authorities did not say whether the extremists were members of any of the guerrilla movements in Colombia.

Colonel Ospina said the two extremists died 50 meters from the building's main entrance but that they had not attempted to get inside, as some newspapers reported. He said special security measures were in force and it would have been very difficult for strangers to enter the consulate.

FARC GUERRILLAS KILL FIVE PEOPLE IN SANTANDER

PA121802 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia--The military authorities conducting an encircling operation with the help of airborne commandos have not yet obtained any clues as to the whereabouts of the guerrilla column which killed five people in Santander Department.

The rebels of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia's [FARC] Fourth Front made incursions into Vereda San Joaquin and Quebrada La Gacha, La Paz Municipality, southern Santander Department. The rebels killed two peasants in San Joaquin; one of them has been identified as Belarmino Tirado Amado. In San Joaquin the members of the rebel column harangued the peasants and distributed abundant subversive propaganda.

A commission reportedly left later from La Paz. It was comprised of Municipal Judge Jose Joaquin Rojas, Court Secretary Antonio Roberto Orduna, Police Commander Jose Reinaldo (Piriquida), agents Aristobulo Corredor and Gustavo Ruiz and civilians Jorge Tirado Castillo and Belarmino Mosquera.

When the commission arrived in San Joaquin Municipality to lift the bodies, it was ambushed by the rebels. Police Cpl Jose Reinaldo (Piriquida) and civilians Jorge Tirado and Belarmino Mosquera were killed in the ensuing shootout.

The members of FARC's Fourth Front escaped later to the mountains. The military operations conducted in their search have not had any positive results so far.

'TOP' URBAN GUERRILLA LEADER CAPTURED DURING RAID

PA121803 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The military institutes brigade's operational unit captured one of the top leaders of the Pedro Leon Arboleda urban cell in the course of a number of raids. Her name is (Maria) Isabel Ramirez de Montano who, according to official reports, participated in numerous attacks on private and public institutions.

About 200,000 pesos, several weapons and abundant subversive propaganda were seized in the course of the investigations.

A military source has told this station that the money had been obtained in a bank robbery and was being used to pay the rebels in that guerrilla cell, who are members of the clandestine Popular Liberation Army.

Three other alleged members of that rebel faction have reportedly been captured.

TEACHERS FORCE STUDENTS TO DEMONSTRATE FOR M-19

PA082334 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Pasto, Colombia--The Governorship of Narino Department in the very near future will dismiss four teachers who ordered their students to hold a demonstration in support of the subversive 19 April Movement following the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. A source at the governor's office told this station that the incident took place in the town of Quachicas, near Pasto. The students were forced to demonstrate by the teachers, the source added.

M-19 'ELIMINATED' ALL TRACE OF EMBASSY OCCUPANTS

PA090356 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 3059 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (LATIN)--The April 19 guerrilla movement (M-19) eliminated from the civil registry records every trace that could identify the 16 members of the group that occupied the Dominican Embassy for 2 months in this capital, a police source revealed today. The documents, photos and fingerprints of the extremists disappeared from the official institution almost simultaneously with the attack on the diplomatic mission on 27 February, the source added.

"We believe the M-19 guerrillas infiltrated in the Civil Registry Office and stole those documents," the source noted.

The fact was discovered in the course of the investigation to identify the guerrillas that made up the Jorge Marcos Zambrano command of the M-19 who held 16 diplomats as hostages. The action delayed the full identification of the perpetrators of the attack and only today was the identity of the guerrilla who called him "Comandante Uno" confirmed as Rosemberg Pabon Pablon, a professor from El Valle Province.

The authorities have approached regional organizations in efforts to obtain the documents that could establish the guerrillas' identifications.

NEW OIL WELL DRILLED IN EASTERN PLAINS

PA082333 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The government today revealed that a new oil well was brought in on the eastern plains with an initial production potential of 6,000 barrels a day. Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo said at noon today that the well will be known as Tocarias 1 and is considered one of the best producing wells to come in recently. The well is located 30 km from Cano Garza and was drilled by the French company (Akitem). The minister said that this well insures that the Casanare region will begin producing 16,000 barrels of oil a day within 2 weeks. This will alleviate the country's energy shortage.

NICARAGUAN 'ATTITUDE' AT UN SESSION PROTESTED

PY122222 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Uruguay has protested to Nicaragua and to the United Nations for having permitted a group unfriendly to the nation to speak at the UN meeting. Our country has also received a reply from the U.S. Government to the protest against the report on Uruguay written by the Department of State. This was stated by interim Foreign Minister Julio Cesar Lupinacci, who attended the opening of the conference on the use of medium and low power reactors this morning.

[Begin Lupinacci recording] We submitted a protest note to the Nicaraguan Government over its unfriendly attitude, which is not in line with the diplomatic relations between the two countries. We have also submitted a note to UN Secretary General Waldheim (expressing) our surprise and concern that the UN forum has been used for that purpose, (?saying) also that this must have happened through some mistake or through ignorance [words indistinct] and telling him of our concern for the future of the organization, since that type of action affects [words indistinct] and also creates feelings of displeasure which do not promote the organization. [end recording]

ENERGY MINISTER REJECTS FOREIGN PRESSURES

PY121823 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Uruguay will not accept political pressures because of its energy needs. This statement was made by the industry and energy minister today when he inaugurated the conference on the utilization of low and medium-power nuclear reactors in Latin America.

At the same time Minister Francisco Tourreilles indicated that Uruguay has not established its policy for the utilization of nuclear power to generate electricity. He emphasized that a confrontation between the superpowers will not be allowed to hinder Uruguay's economic development.

[Begin Tourreilles recording] We will not be put into the position of having to endure political pressures because of our energy needs. Neither will we allow any possible confrontation between the superpowers in the area of the Persian Gulf or anywhere else to hinder our development. Therefore, we want to keep all our options open.

Although our country has already established the bases for a nuclear policy, it has yet to take a position with regard to nuclear energy. However, we are constantly engaged in training local personnel in order to be ready to evaluate--in due time--the various options offered by the different reactors and fuel cycles, especially those which use thorium, of which our country has proven reserves. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FISH EXPORTS--Montevideo, 7 May (AFP)--The National Fishing Institute has reported that Uruguay exported approximately 11,000 tons of fish products during the first quarter of this year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1323 GMT 7 May 80 PY]

AFP: ABOUT 2,000 CUBANS ARRIVE EACH MONTH

PA122203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 12 May (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has disclosed that since the beginning of the year his country has been receiving an average of 2,000 Cubans monthly.

President Herrera Campins also said his country's representative attended the Costa Rica meeting only to exchange views with the representatives of the other countries who had accepted Cuban refugees following their invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. "We have acquired no obligation other than our commitment of accepting 500 Cuban citizens as a result of the Peruvian Embassy incidents," the president said.

President Herrera Campins also confirmed he will make a trip to Costa Rica, probably during the first 2 weeks in June. The Venezuelan president has also scheduled visits to several English-speaking countries in the Caribbean area.

CONGRESS REQUESTS INVESTIGATION OF PAST CIA ACTIVITIES

PA091200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0015 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 8 May (LATIN)--The Venezuelan Congress today recommended to the Chamber of Deputies an urgent investigation of past CIA activities in the country. The motion was approved during a bicameral session that is discussing the political trial of former President Carlos Andres Perez for his responsibility in the allegedly irregular purchase of a refrigerator ship during his administration.

In his speech to Congress, Perez, who is a 57-year-old senator for life of the Democratic Action Party [AD], charged that when he assumed power in 1974 he ordered the closing of CIA offices which operated within Venezuelan security organizations with the approval of his predecessor, Rafael Caldera, of the Social Christian Party.

In turn, former President Caldera admitted that the CIA had offices within Venezuelan police and military organizations but noted that Congress should investigate who gave the original authorization for the CIA cooperation. Perez was interior minister under the AD administration which preceded Caldera.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS AT BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

PA070130 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Andean Foreign Ministers Council meeting in Brussels with their EEC colleagues condemned oppression. [word indistinct] and torture because they are fundamental violations of human rights. This was revealed today by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry when it released statements by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco who is representing Venezuela at this meeting. According to this statement, the political climate in the world is tense. The old or traditional forms of tyranny and violence have been modified by new factors, violence by governments, organizations or individuals against persons [words indistict] who reassert their right to think, believe or dissent. The foreign minister added that oppression, censorship, torture and terrorism, regardless of the cause used to justify them, are violations of the most elemental [words indistinct] whose participation and respect has been guaranteed by our states. He also said that they were permanent causes for alterations in world peace, regardless of whether the violations occur in Europe, Latin America or some other continent.

He added that it is not just a matter of respecting political and civil rights. They must be supplemented with respect for economic and social rights which, in the past, have been a privilege of a minority of countries and persons.

OIL RESERVES INCREASED BY RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

PA121805 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2343 GMT 11 May 80

[By Emilio Crespo]

[Text] Caracas, 11 May (EFE)--Venezuela has defied the forecasts of an imminent depletion of world petroleum by increasing its crude reserves through the implementation of a technology devised several decades ago.

Venezuela's petroleum reserves have increased by more than 6 billion barrels due to the application of secondary recovery techniques. The pumping of gas and water into the petroleum deposits allows Venezuela to recover an additional 880,000 barrels of petroleum daily.

Venezuelan Petroleum Enterprise President Rafael Alfonso Ravard has said that the application of secondary recovery techniques will produce hydrocarbons reserves "of world dimensions" in his country.

Ravard stressed the efficiency and economy of the injection of fluid as a procedure for the final extraction of petroleum.

Local experts have said that the secondary recovery of oilfields will permit the maximum exploitation of the world's petroleum riches. Under present engineering techniques wells are drilled in such a manner as to permit the subsequent injection of some sort of fluid to carry out the secondary extraction.

About 40 percent of Venezuela's petroleum production (2,222,000 barrels daily for the present year) is the result of the application of injection techniques. During the last 32 years Venezuela has carried out about 300 secondary recovery projects of which 182 are still in operation.

According to local specialists, the complementary extraction capacity afforded by this technique makes the Orinoco petroleum belt the largest heavy crude reserve in the world. The zone, located on the banks of the Orinoco River which crosses Venezuela, has reserves estimated between 700,000 and 2 trillion barrels [figures as received].

A Venezuelan scientist recently referred to the great energy potential represented by the secondary recovery of world petroleum reserves through systems similar to those used in Venezuela.

Rodriguez Eraso estimated the petroleum reserves which could be extracted from the subsoils of Venezuela, Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union by means of the known recovery procedures at 326 billion barrels of heavy crude.

Rodriguez stated that this amount of fuel would be enough to satisfy the world's needs during the coming 90 years, and would considerably extend the term of petroleum depletion forecast by more alarmist experts.

OIL EXPORTS TO BE INCREASED WITHIN NEXT 3 YEARS

PA080436 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Jorge Diaz Serrano, Mexican petroleum director, has said Mexico is planning to increase its hydrocarbons exports to more than 1 million barrels a day within the next 3 years. Diaz Serrano said Mexico now has more than 50 billion barrels of oil in confirmed reserves. Its probable reserves total another 40 billion barrels. [words indistinct].

OIL REVENUE REDUCES TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT

PA090344 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Mexico has earned 42.11 billion pesos from its oil exports during the first quarter of this year; thus the trade balance deficit has been cut back to half what it was, the programming and budget secretariat has reported. The drop in the deficit has been calculated by comparing the export figures reported in the first quarter of 1979 and those for the same period this year.

OFFICIALS REPORT U.S. IMPORTS NOT DUE TO PRESSURE

PA090354 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and Enrique Diaz Ballesteros, government basic commodities corporation general director, have denied that grain imports from the United States were due to political pressure. They said the commercial agreement reached between the two governments is being abided by.

Mexico, they said, is not subject to international policy pressure even though it is not self-sufficient in matters of food supply. They added that as far as commerical operations with the United States go, there is no reason to fear breaches of contract.

INDUSTRIALIST DISCUSSES BILATERAL TRADE FORMULAS WITH U.S.

PA090432 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Ernesto Rubio del Cueto, president of the Confederation of Industrial Chambers, has said that the United States should respect Mexico's sovereignty and independence and not become involved in the country's internal affairs. He added that Mexico should retain its self-determination in the handling of its domestic affairs and that in matters of foreign trade, the United States will have to go along with bilateral neogtiations since we have decided not to join GMT.

U.S. SEEN USING PERUVIAN EMBASSY CRISIS 'TO GAIN TIME'

PA121403 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 May 80 p 4

[Camilo O. Perez "Bona Fide" column: "What Is Really Sought..."]

[Text] U.S. diplomats as well as Panamanian experts on international politics and people in sectors that influence events in the Caribbean are viewing events around Panama with caution. It is no mere coincidence that, in order to distract attention from the convulsion occuring in El Salvador, a crisis is formulated in Cuba through the invasion of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies.

The U.S. move toward distraction is so orchestrated, new factors are simultaneously introduced to gain time thereby creating a situation more favorable to vital U.S. interests.

One of the main U.S. expert is Mr William Bowdler, who knows fairly well how politics develop in Central America. We, on the other hand, see very clearly how an attempt is made to diminish or alienate or annul General Torrijos' leadership in the Central America area. And this manifest intention of the U.S. experts is done by taking advantage of the Panamanian experience to apply it in El Salvador or in other nearby countries. That is, while it is said that Panama's case is exemplary and justified, at the same time, plans are implemented, like the--rather late--agrarian reform in El Salvador, when land belonging to the 240 Salvadoran families holding that country's best lands were distributed or brought under government control.

We want to point out that this is not a defense of General Torrijos. What it is, however, is the development of an intelligent U.S. strategy to give the impression that the social changes, the restructuring of some areas that do not endanger U.S. investments, the upholding of the present junta that proposes such reforms only to take from the left the banner of social justice which could turn the masses in favor of the classes and progressive movements--all this is part of an effort that would leave the United States as the new champion of social changes. The United States would champion these changes by insisting that everything is done for the good of human rights, which Carter has adopted as one of his main instruments of influence in Latin America.

A study of what is happening in the hemisphere is very interesting. An attempt is made to isolate Panama, to take away the influence that it does exert in the area and President Carazo is developing this strategy when he, too, speaks of human rights and democratization. For example, when Carter encourages the proposal that the countries attending the meeting in San Jose discuss the issue of refugees, what he is really trying to do is to involve the whole world in a matter which, from what we glean, is nothing more than an exclusive confrontation between Cuba and the United States.

Of course, up to now, there has been success in placing the Cuban case on the table as priority issue. But all this does is diminish or distract attention from the Salvadoran case. That nation's army desperately needs to solve the crisis in a revolutionary manner, but in favor of the great majorities of that sister nation. We have not finished this analysis...

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES CARTER'S OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CALL

PA121806 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 May 80 p 4-a

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: Politics and Sports"]

[Excerpts] The Boycott

There is every indication that President Jimmy Carter has managed to impose his proposed boycott of the world Olympics to be held in Moscow within a few months. It is true that not many countries will submit to the U.S. President's demand. But there will be enough to cause serious harm to the international competition that every 4 years gathers together the best athletes of the entire world in a fraternal meeting of peace, understanding and friendship. President Carter has not been especially fortunate in his international policy; quite the contary. But he will have been at least partially successful in what could be considered the most unjustified and negative of his decisions. Nothing could be less justified than this bilious determination to utilize sports activities as a means of harassing a country because of political differences. At the time I expressed my disagreement with the Soviet military intervention in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. But I consider it absurd to convert this problem into a motive for obstructing the course of an international sports competition that has traditionally been organized and developed outside of political questions.

Losses

There is no doubt that the Olympics boycott will represent serious losses to the USSR, which has invested billions of rubles over several years in preparations to receive not only several thousand athletes from all the countries of the world but also large numbers of newsmen and fans. However, the U.S. economy, which had assumed responsibility for broadcasting the events over television, will also suffer large losses. However, the greatest and most significant loss will be suffered by world sports. It will be a long time before the Olympics can recover from this crushing political intervention in its development. In the future, any country could refuse to participate in either the summer or winter Olympics or in other international competitions, alleging political differences not only with the host country but also with one or more of the participants. The very spirit of peace and fraternity which is the basis of the Olympics will suffer lasting injury from the bitter political interference in its organization and development. Carter will be remembered more negatively for this victory than for the wide range of his international policy failures.

Panamanian Wisdom

For this reason, although Panama has no great importance in a world sports competition, I think President Royo's government is wise not to intervene in this decision. I also consider proper the Olympic Committee's decision to refuse to support the boycott proposed by the U.S. President. It may be true that Panama has no economic resources with which to send a delegation to Moscow. And it is certain that if a Panamanian delegation participates in these competitions it will play an absolutely unimportant role. But the important thing is for our country to respect and defend the apolitical character of these competitions and the spirit of peace and understanding which has inspired them from their creation in the Hellenic era to the present competitions which will take place in the capital of the USSR despite the distorting interference of the U.S. Government.

COSTA RICA

EXILES URGE ARMED STRUGGLE INSIDE CUBA

PA122025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1832 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Cuban exiles agree that the only way to eliminate the Fidel Castro regime is by armed struggle inside Cuba, says Jose Ignacio Rasco, a member of the recently created Cuban Patriotic Junta's National Directorate. Rasco told this to the morning paper LA NACION.

The junta comprises 180 Cuban exile organizations and its founding was attended by 1,000 delegates.

"Unfortunately, communists have never surrendered any land peacefully," Rasco commented.

According to Rasco, who founded the Christian Democratic Party on the island, it is necessary "to go from words to actions."

"It is necessary for the free world to understand that, just as the communist regimes help each other in the quest for their interests, all of the West's efforts to achieve freedom and democracy should be similarly united," he added.

He also said: "We do not believe Cubans should come out in search of freedom. They should take freedom to Cuba, so it can become a country without jails, without exiles and without political murders."

Rasco, who will meet with President Rodrigo Carazo, said he will explain the Cuban exiles' view of the Cuban situation to the president and "the danger that Castro's regime poses for America, particularly Central America."

"If Castro were eliminated, Central America would again become a quiet and peaceful land where the socioeconomic changes that the isthmian countries need could be brought about," Rasco argued.

SECURITY MINISTER ECHEVERRIA SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PA102056 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Reliable sources have disclosed that Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has submitted his resignation to President Rodrigo Carazo. Although the issue has been very confidential, it has been learned that Echeverria is planning to launch his presidential candidacy and for this reason President Carazo might have suggested that he resign in order to avoid government-political conflicts of interest.

EDUCATION MINISTRY, TEACHERS SOLVE CONFLICT BEFORE STRIKE

PA081811 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The conflict between high school teachers and the Education Ministry stemming from the ministry's budget control measures was solved last night through an agreement between Education Minister Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas, Deputy Education Minister Marvin Herrera, legal adviser Marvin Matos and the leaders and representatives of the rank and file committees of the Secondary School Teachers Association.

As a result of the agreement, the teachers suspended the strike they were scheduled to begin tomorrow. The agreement is based on a counterproposal presented by the Education Ministry to the teachers' leaders. The Education Ministry said it will respect the rights acquired by regular and temporary teachers. It will make an effort to relocate in other schools the teachers whose posts are affected by the budget control measures.

EL SALVADOR

DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA121538 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1512 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] San Salvador--Hundreds of demonstrators announced today that they will continue to lay siege to the residence of the U.S. ambassador in this capital until his government orders his withdrawal.

Protected Departure for Embassy

PA121543 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1509 GMT 12 May 80

[Report by Carlos Samayda Martinez from El Salvador--presumably live]

[Text] In El Salvador the people's attention is focused on the news concerning the demonstration in front of the home of Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. Ambassador White left his home this morning under the protection of U.S. Marines who were forced to use tear gas bombs to disperse the mob. Ambassador White arrived safely at his office in the U.S. Embassy located several kilometers from his home.

There had been speculation regarding the whereabouts of Ambassador White. International news agencies had even reported that Ambassador White had managed to escape yesterday afternoon. As it turned out, these speculations were proven incorrect, when Ambassador White left his home this morning.

Extreme rightwing demonstrators have spent all night in front of Ambassador White's home demanding the release of retired army Maj Roberto d'Abuisson, who is under arrest with other persons accused of plotting against the government. The demonstrators are accusing Ambassador White of meddling too much in Salvadoran internal affairs.

Further Details

PA122221 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2118 GMT 12 May 80

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 12 May (LATIN)--U.S. Marines fired tear gas bombs today to help Ambassador Robert White escape from the cordon of demonstrators around his residence, a U.S. diplomatic representative said.

White escaped accompanied by his driver who broke through the siege imposed since Saturday by groups of rightist demonstrators, who accuse him of being a "communist" and interfering in Salvadoran domestic affairs. The spokesman said the tear gas bombs were used as a diversionary measure shortly before the ambassador fled in his automobile. However, witnesses said Marines stationed in the roof had continued firing tear gas bombs every 10 or 15 minutes, until noon.

While announcing the ambassador's escape, an embassy communique admitted the right to peaceful demonstrations. However, they said that "keeping a diplomat as a hostage in his residence is an act of violence and a violation of international law."

The communique compared the situation of the ambassador at his residence with the 50 hostages held by students in Iran. It added that "the ambassador left shortly before 0500 and that no one was injured at the time. The only damage was to a Volkswagen automobile parked in front of the residence gate.

Meanwhile, some 300 people continued to demonstrate today at noon in front of the ambassador's residence demanding his ouster from the country. Witnesses added that the demonstrators included students from a school close to the residence who came in reply to an appeal by the extreme right Broad Front, asking them to participate in the demonstration against White. "Several children were injured as a result of the tear gas bomb explosions, but their number is not known," one of them said.

The ambassador's residence is a two-story building. Some six or eight Marines have been deployed on its roof since the siege started on Saturday. The demonstrators have a bonfire in front of the building and have hanged the ambassador in effigy. They also have a small coffin representing communism. The entry to the residence is protected by a heavy iron gate some 15 meters from the main door.

Many demonstrators attended with homemade masks to counter the effects of tear gas and "also to keep from being identified," a witness said.

White managed to elude the demonstrators when the main gate was watched only by some 25 persons, most of whom were asleep.

D'AUBUISSON, OTHERS MAY BE CLEARED OF CHARGES

PA130024 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Maj Miguel Antonio Mendez, acting director of Capt Gen Gerardo Barrios Military School, began working intensely last night on his duties as presiding judge [juez ejecutor] in the case of the arrested group of officers and civilians, to investigate the preparation of a coup against the revolutionary government junta.

The chiefs and officers of the armed forces who analyzed the situation on Saturday concluded that both Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and other militarymen and civilians arrested were not conspiring against the revolutionary government junta, but were holding a meeting in a Santa Tecla home commemorating Soldiers Day. It was clarified that all of the persons meeting there were enjoying an informal meeting among fellows when they were arrested by soldiers of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

It has been officially reported that since charges had been filed against them, it was necessary to proceed. That is, their situation had to be cleared in order to be later released.

Minister of Defense Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, by instructions of the revolutionary government junta, assigned Maj Migue, Antonio Mendez as presiding judge. He is already working on his report.

According to the official statements made yesterday, the release of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and the other officers and civilians arrested in Santa Tecla will proceed [procedera] on Wednesday, 7 May [as heard].

The judge appointed by the Ministry of Defense will have 72 hours, which will end on Tuesday or Wednesday, depending on the time the appointment was made. It is, therefore, believed that during the course of this week, all the persons arrested in connection with the this well-known case will be released.

PDC Demands Trial

PA092023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2005 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--El Salvador's Christian Democratic Party [PDC] announced here today that it will withdraw from the government if the current regime does not "try and sentence" the military officers and civilians implicated in an alleged plot against the ruling junta.

Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, top leader of the rightist National Broad Front, another retired military officer, 10 officers still active in the Salvadoran Army and 4 civilians were captured Wednesday by the authorities while allegedly discussing the preparations for a coup.

The PDC charged today that documents had been seized from D'Aubuisson, showing that important Salvadoran and foreign businessmen were implicated in the rightist coup attempt. Sources close to the government provided this information to this agency yesterday, but the names of those implicated have not yet been disclosed.

The Christian Democrats charged today that several U.S. senators are presumably implicated, as they reportedly gave their support to the rightist plot apparently inspired by D'Aubuisson.

Implicated Civilians Reportedly Fleeing

PA092000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1943 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--Many civilians involved in a frustrated rightwing coup d'etat are leaving the country for Guatemala and Miami, generally well-informed unofficial sources reported today.

Those who have fled the country after the arrest of their leader, retired Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson, include former ministers and former close aides of overthrown Gen Carlos Humberto Romero who is in exile in neighboring Guatemala.

It was also said that these people are leaving the country because of persistent rumors that they will be tried in common courts for the charges of corruption and looting of the national treasury.

Government circles have not commented on this subject but it was said that "it is possible that those who have participated in activities against the state are fleeing."

Relatives Seek Habeas Corpus

PA110306 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 May 80 pp 5, 40

[Text] A document signed by the wives, mothers and sisters of those arrested with Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson by military units on Wednesday night circulated late yesterday. In it, the women affirmed that they will go to the Supreme Court today to request a writ of habeas corpus so that their relatives can be turned over to civil courts if they have violated the country's present laws. [paragraph continues]

In addition to Major d'Aubuisson they listed the persons arrested as: Maj Alvaro Saravia, and civilians Antonio Cornejo Arango, Fernando Sagrera Aberle, Francisco Arkin, Roberto Muyshondt Yudice and Ricardo Valdivieso. According to the relatives, the prisoners are still at the San Carlos Garrison and are being held incommunicado.

Although it was not possible to establish contact with the relatives, well-informed sources to told this newspaper that the mothers as well as other members of the families involved held a news conference on television yesterday to announce the document that they will submit to the Supreme Court. The document in question was signed by Ana del Carme d'Aubuisson, Virginia Aberle, Joaquina de d'Aubuisson, Consuelo Arango de Cornejo, Julia Maria Mercedes de Sagrera, Patricia de Valdivieso, Carmen Sagrera de Lemus, Lorena de Saravia, Mireya Cornejo de Argueta and Victoria de Gonzalez.

FAN Defense

PA102150 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 May 80 pp 5, 29

[Text] Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson has never identified himself with any leftist or rightist group, but he has fought communism and all he has done is defend the armed forces' prestige, several National Broad Front (FAN) members have told us.

The above statements were made in the wake of the announcement that D'Aubuisson, several of his colleagues and a number of civilians--all of them charged with trying to stage a coup--had been detained. All of them were captured on Wednesday evening at a Santa Tecla farm, it has been widely reported. It has been disclosed that at present, D'Aubuisson and the civilians are imprisoned in the San Carlos headquarters, while the other officers have been sent as prisoners to their respective headquarters.

As an active member of the civic, anticommunist organization known as FAN, the sources added that D'Aubuisson, has been an energetic fighter against red infiltration in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, as the public already knows. Besides, they recalled, all his presentations on radio and television have been exclusively dedicated to defending the armed forces' prestige and survival. He has always warned the latter against the communist threat in El Salvador, which is precisely seeking to destroy the military institution.

In addition, the sources added that Major d'Aubuisson has made charges against certain public officials. It is also being affirmed unofficially that he sent several officials a recording containing information on the current political crisis and suggesting several possible solutions.

Major d'Aubuisson has reportedly met several times with U.S. senators and ranking U.S. State Department officials to report to them extensively on the political situation currently prevalent in El Salvador. The senators mentioned include Strom Thurmond, from South Carolina; Richard Stone, from Florida; S.I. Hayakawa, from California and Senator Harry Byrd. Several of these interviews have been broadcast by London's BBC and Washington's Voice of America. In addition, Major d'Aubuisson has been invited to participate in the CBS television network's program "20/20". [as received]

ABDUL GUTIERREZ NOTED CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES

PA130238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0217 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a member of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, has received "full and absolute" control of the Salvadoran armed forces, it has learned today from sources close to the Salvadoran Presidential House.

The decision of the officers of the armed forces to place Colonel Gutierrez in command instead of Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano was made on Monday night after a secret vote among all the military units taken during the course of the day. Even though the sources consulted did not give specifics regarding the result of the vote, all agreed that he had won "by a broad margin." The vote was called the high command of the Salvadoran armed forces "to put an end to the dual situation in the leadership of the military institution," said the sources.

In recent months, Majano had been the object of a wide smear campaign financed by funds of the right which, according to the source, had undermined his position among the Salvadoran officers.

Shortly after the result of the vote was learned, and in an incident apparently unrelated to the electoral process among the military, a local radio station began to broadcast a communique which announced what had occurred in the military institution today. The message, for which the self-styled Salvadoran Salvation Army [Ejercito de Salvacion Salvadoreno] "Jose Semeon Canas" Brigade assumed responsibility, contained harsh criticism of Majano, who was termed disruptive. The communique criticized "Majano's intention to try several active and inactive officers on charges of sedition and treason." The officers cited in the message include retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, top leader of the rightwing National Broad Front.

D'aubuisson, another retired officer, 10 [as received] officers on active duty and several civilians were detained by the army on Wednesday as they were apparently discussing plans to stage a coup d'etat to topple the ruling junta. The ruling Christian Democratic Party (PDC) said shortly after the arrest that "it would leave the government" if the regime doesn't try them.

The armed forces have already appointed a military court judge to prepare a dossier to determine the guilt of the accused. A number of documents which apparently confirm his intention to stage a coup was taken from D'Aubuisson at the time of the arrest.

The retired officer has been the main instigator of the campaign against Majano whom he has accused of belonging to the Mexican Communist Party and of being "a ranking leader of the underground Marxist-Leninist Peoples Liberation Forces," which, along with four other armed groups, is trying to establish a leftwing regime in the country.

The sources did not specify whether Majano will remain in the revolutionary government junta which he joined on 15 October, the date when Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime was toppled. Sources close to the Presidential House hinted that Majano may just be replaced even though it is unknown whether the PDC would remain in the government coalition which it joined on 9 January.

To date no official government or armed forces communique has been released explaining the situation.

AMBASSADOR DENIES ENTRY OF GUATEMALAN TROOPS

PA130015 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 May 80 pp 3, 17

[Text] The Guatemalan Government through its ambassador in our country, Carlos Lemus Gallardo, denies the formation of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Front (FRN) and press reports about Guatemalan troops entering [presumably Salvadoran] territory to fight guerrilla groups.

In the clarifying note, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Engr Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez, notes that "the organization or operation of militias alien to the Guatemalan Army is illegal." The above statement was made by the foreign minister in connection to news dispatches published on 26 April released by international news agencies from our country.

The foreign ministry note states:

"It declares: 1. Its unalterable and traditional position of complieance with article 61 of the Constitution of the Republic which recognizes the right of asylum and grants it to those political fugitives who may so request it as long as they respect the sovereignty and laws of the state of Guatemala.

"The Guatemalan Government observes the same attitude concerning the norms of international law which regulate the humanitarian institution of asylum, especially the convention on the right of asylum signed in Havana on 20 February 1928 and the convention on political asylum signed at Montevideo on 26 December 1933, with the rights and duties it grants to the Guatemalan authorities of not permitting the refugees to engage in acts contrary to internal public tranquillity and that of other states.

"It has ratified the concepts contained in its "declaration of Central American fraternity of 25 July 1979," especially to conform to the precepts of the Constitution of the Republic on maintaining open our borders to all honest and responsible Central Americans who may visit or wish to establish residence in the country as long as they observe and respect the Guatemalan laws.

"2. That conforming to the past paragraph of article 215 of our Constitution, the organization or operation of militias alien to the Guatemalan Army is illegal, and that the Constitution and the armed forces' constituent law clearly and categorically point out the functions, attributes and obligations of the armed institution to maintain the independence, sovereignty and honor of the nation, the integrity of its territory and peace in the republic.

"In that respect, it rejects and emphatically denies the publications released by some international news agencies.

"3. The government of the republic once again confirms its decision to uphold the principle of nonintervention in the internal and external affairs of other states, based on the government's international policy, which has kept Guatemala from becoming involved in serious problems with other states, and which constitutes a decisive and important contribution to our country's internal peace.

"On the same 25 April, Foreign Minister Engr Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez summoned the ambassadors of the sister republics of El Salvador and Nicaragua to explain to them the various aspects of this press communique. Guatemala, April 1980."

JUNTA MEMBER GUTIERREZ TO VISIT GUATEMALA 14 MAY

PA122155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1354 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the junta of government of El Salvador, will visit Guatemala this coming Wednesday.

The Salvadoran Embassy here announced that Gutierrez seeks to report at length to the Guatemalan Government and people on the political process in the neighboring country.

Central to the Salvadoran junta member's visit to this country will be a press conference which he will hold at 1630 hours in the Salvadoran Embassy. Gutierrez will be accompanied by Salvadoran foreign minister Fidel Sanchez.

MAJANO COMMENTS ON FAN, FDR, PRIVATE SECTOR FEARS

PA081728 San Salvador NEWS GAZETTE in English 6-12 May 80 Volume 3, No 108 pp 1, 3

[Mario Rosenthal report on interview with junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano; date and place not given.]

[Excerpts] Factories and businesses will not be intervened nor forced to become cooperatives, according to exclusive statements by junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano to the NEWS GAZETTE last week.

Majano was told that the private enterprise sector fears intervention in their factories and businesses and that owners will be told to turn their enterprises over to employee cooperatives, and that for this reason private enterprise was reluctant to invest or make plans for the future and even to work. Colonel Majano said: "They are right. It is true. As long as they are in doubt or as long as the government does not define its position clearly they will be in a difficult position and they will be reluctant to invest."

Colonel Majano then said that the junta has been attempting to stimulate the economy. He said that lines of credit have been opened and that the government has attempted to find financial backing for industry because this creates sources of employment.

He then said that there were many rumors, much speculation not founded on fact, but that private enterprise was not going to be eliminated.

Comments on the National Broad Front (FAN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]

He referred to the two new political organizations,the FAN and the FDR, and said that he saw their move toward legal political organizations as positive steps toward achieving political definition of the masses.

He criticized the FAN which is headed by Major d'Aubuisson for having slandered him and said that he saw this group as defending "old positions," a conservative group that had been refurbished and renovated but always aimed at perpetrating the old order of things. Nevertheless, Colonel Majano admitted the right of the group to exist as a representative of certain political groups and train of political thought. He characterized the group as being led by the extreme right.

As far as the FDR was concerned, Colonel Majano completely discounted the possiblity that he was in any way involved or supported by that group. "This is entirely ridiculous. I have never had anything to do with that organization. As a matter of fact this is the first first time I have ever spoken about it to anyone."

He said that the FDR included many former officials of the past junta who had resigned. "However," he added, "in my opinion if either the FDR or the FAN will accept the direction in which this government is moving to benefit the poor then we should talk with them."

"But more than this, I have said that we should talk with representatives of private enterprise as well as with popular organizations to find a solution to the problems of the country."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH HONDURAS PROGRESS WELL

PA100235 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 May 80 p 3, 43

[Excerpts] Salvadoran Foreign Ministry sources have said an agreement in principle has been reached to establish a procedure and means in the negotiation of the most difficult aspect of the peace treaty--the border problem existing between El Salvador and Honduras.

Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said he was very pleased at the advances obtained during recent months in negotiations for a peace treaty between our country and Honduras. He said it could be said there is an agreement in principle to establish the procedures to discuss the border problem, one of the most difficult points in the negotiations being held bilaterally with the Hondurans.

What is more, he said, we have solved the first six points and only the seventh referring to the border problem remains. But since we have a formula to deal with it, the matter is more accessible. We have broken the impasse in the talks. He said.

In regards to the opening of the Pan-American Highway to Salvadoran citizens and vehicles, he said the solution to point five of the border negotiations, to be brought up during the next meetings, will produce the opening of this international highway. The opening of the Pan-American Highway will greatly contribute to the regional integration we are trying to promote.

Regarding rumors that we have acted under pressure, he said that we have not worked under any pressure for the return of peaceful relations between the two countries.

By the end of June the Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers will meet to present documents concerning the negotiations to mediator Bustamante Rivero.

GUATEMALA

ACAN REPORTS GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION TO NEW LIBERATION FRONT

PA091542 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today condemned the creation of a "Patriotic Liberation Front" [Frente Patriotico de Liberacion] announced yesterday in Paris by Guatemalan exiles and government opponents.

Carlos Toledo Vielmann, presidential public relations secretary, said this country has legal procedures whereby the various political organizations can exercise power without resorting to armed action. Meanwhile, Government Minister Donaldo Alverez Ruiz pointed out that the "Patriotic Liberation Front of Guatemala" and any other political group which places itself outside the law, in a subversive attitude, will be opposed.

Exiles and opponents of the Guatemalan Government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia on Wednesday announced in Paris the creation of the aforementioned front and added that it will try to "democratize" this country.

The statement was issued by Carlos Gallardo, deputy to the Guatemalan Congress and leader of the Socialist Party in formation; Guillermo Colon Argueta, the leader of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR); Miguel Albizures, leader of the National Council of Labor Unity (CNUS); Jose Ul, of the Committee of Peasant Unity [Comite de Unidad Campesina--CUC] and Elizabeth Palmares, of the Democratic Front Against Repression.

The promoters of the Patriotic Front said their organization will take into consideration the guerrilla groups presently operating in Guatemala.

The exiles and opponents noted that "there is an undeclared state of war in Guatemala, in which not the least opposition is accepted for years, and in which any person who dares protest is immediately murdered."

They added that the Guatemalan "Christian Democratic" Party would cooperate in a coup d'etat here, with the support of the U.S. Government.

Christian Democratic leader Vinicio Cerezo, today promptly denied his organization is involved in such a coup, expressing its respect for the nation's institutions.

The leader of the anticommunist "National Liberation Movement" (MIN), Leonel Sisniega Otero, angrily demanded that "Deputy Gallardo be charged with treason."

Circles close to the Democratic Institutional Party (PID) noted that those organizations linked to the announced front should be canceled "because they have placed themselves outside the law."

Legal Action Announced

PA120156 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2029 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--[Members of] a political party, a party being formed, a labor organization and a civic committee will be tried in Guatemala if their participation in the formation of a Patriotic Liberation Front for this country, announced this week in Paris, is proven.

Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz announced today that he has asked the judiciary branch, as legal representative of the government, to take whatever legal action is necessary against the promoters of the "front."

Guatemalan politicians and exiles announced this week in the French capital that they are organizing a Patriotic Liberation Front for Guatemala which will congregate soon in Costa Rica to initiate a struggle against the government of this country. They added that the "front" is made up of the opposition United Revolutionary Front [FUR], the Guatemalan Socialist Party [Partido Socialista Guatemalteco--PSG] being formed, the National Council of Labor Unity [Consejo Nacional de Unidad Sindical--CNUS] and the Democratic Front Against Repression.

"If it is true these organizations are supporting the formation of an armed front against the government, the weight of the law will fall upon them since they have taken up an illegal stance," the minister of interior stressed.

Alvarez Ruiz added that the promoters of the "front" have committed an act against the domestic security of the Guatemalan state by fostering an attack from abroad against the national institutions. The official pointed out that the FUR could be legally disavowed and canceled as well as the PSG. Likewise, the leaders of the CNUS and the FPCR [expansion unknown] could be brought to trial for "taking up an illegal stance."

In the meantime the anticommunist National Liberation Movement has requested that PSG leader Carlos Gallardo Flores, one of the spokesmen in Paris, be removed from his present post as deputy in the Congress of the Republic.

In turn the FUR and the CNUS said today that during the course of this coming week, they would state their position with regard to the announced Patriotic Front.

The formation of the front has caused a varied reaction here, from an announcement that 150,000 men from Oriente Province are willing to "fight communism" to a Parents' Committee condemnation, which termed the promotors of the new organization "traitors."

GUERRILLAS KILLED IN QUICHE; SOLDIERS IN ALTA VERAPAZ

PA102208 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1918 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan police announced today that seven leftist guerrillas were killed when they attacked a police station in San Miguel Uspantan, Quiche Province, 200 km northwest of this capital. The report adds that six men accompanied by one woman perpetrated the attack on the police station last Monday.

The Marxist clandestine Poor Peoples Army reported in a press communique today that it had killed eight government soldiers on 22 April when it seized the Ruselsanto oil field, in the northern province of Alta Verapaz and during an attack on the town of Chisec.

ORPA REPORTS CONFRONTATIONS WITH MILITARY

PA101307 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In a communique disseminated by the national and international press, the Armed Peoples Organization [ORPA] accused the Guatemalan Army of bombing entire townships and killing peasants in a desperate effort to reach ORPA fighters.

The document says that about 500 armed forces members recently undertook a vast encirclement and annihilation operation against ORPA revolutionary units which had staged actions in El Quetzal, La Reforma and San Marcos. Despite the large number of soldiers, the revolutionary fighters confronted the army and pushed it back, the press communique adds. ORPA says that five soldiers died during the operation.

It adds that a few hours later another confrontation occurred during which the security officers were beside themselves and confronted one other. The document adds that 10 soldiers died in this incident. ORPA then notes that in view of the inability of the armed forces to control the guerrillas, the government sent in the air force which criminally bombed northern El Quetzal farms for almost 6 hours. ORPA says that on this occasion the planes strafed the cooperative section and apiary of the Dos Marias Farm killing six peasants, whose names later appeared in the national press. According to the official report, the peasants were mysteriously killed by men wearing olive drab uniforms.

In another communique, ORPA reports on the (?illegal) occupation of coffee farms in La Reforma and El Quetzal, where for more than 2 hours the combatants imparted political and military instructions to the people.

NICARAGUA

ROBELO REJECTS CAPITALISM, COMMUNISM FOR NICARAGUA

PA121957 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 May 80

[Speech by former junta member Alfonso Robelo Callejas at rally of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement in Matiguas 10 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] The National Democratic Party [MDN] is a political party which flies the banner of "socialism with freedom." [shouts of "bravo"]

We are fighting to eradicate forever the exploitation of man by man, but we are also fighting to see that this exploitation is not replaced with man's enslavement by the state. [applause]

We are struggling to suppress the injustices of capitalism which, exploiting the majorities, has kept them mired in misery. Equally, we are openly against the regime of terror that communism imposes on the people it oppresses, subjecting them to a state that [remainder of sentence covered by applause].

In order to change the unjust structures of the past, one cannot violate the inalienable rights of man, regardless of his social, economic or political position. The MDN respects all ideologies, but it also demands respect for its own way of thinking.

We are not blind [applause] or insensitive to the unjust conditions that affect most of our brother peasants and workers. We are firmly committed to the defense of their interests, because they are the oppressed majority of the people. [applause, shouts of "Robelo"]

We of the MDN are anti-imperialist. We oppose the hateful interference by the powerful in our sovereign life, regardless of where it comes from. [applause] We are against the U.S. intervention that sullied our past, and we will fight to see that it is never repeated. Similarly, today, publicly and openly, we say that in addition to the danger of intervention from the north, there are signs of Soviet intervention in Nicaragua [prolonged applause, shouts of "Robelo"]--Soviet interference directed by an excessively large [desproporcionada] Soviet diplomatic mission in our country.

We condemn U.S. intervention, but we also vigorously reject the idea of becoming a new Afghanistan. We are against the maneuvers of the CIA, just as we are against the claws of the Russian KGB which threaten Nicaragua.

We are neither on the side of capitalism or of communism. [applause] We are in favor of democratic socialism. We did not accept Somoza's criminal dictatorship in the past, and we will not accept the totalitarian dictatorship of the Marxist-Leninists. [applause]

How can there be democracy if a single political organization has an iron control of television, of the only newspaper that is circulating and on most of the radio stations? [applause] How can democracy be built if in the ministries and government offices indoctrination is monopolized by doctrines that are openly communist? [applause]

For me to have remained in the junta would have gone against my conscience as a Christian and a Nicaraguan. To have remained in the junta would have been to play the sad role of accomplice to the totalitarian future that some Nicaraguans want for our country. [applause, chanting of "Robelo"]

That is why we withdrew from the political posts we held in the government. This withdrawal by our party caused a serious national crisis, which still exists. [shouts of "This is true"] A positive result of this crisis has been talks between the private sector and the government that have led to promises which, if converted into effective reality, would alleviate the heavy climate of uncertainty the country is experiencing.

Only on the basis of real actions will the government be able to recover the confidence that has been lost. Only on the basis of sincerity could we return to the solid unity that joined all the sectors of our people on the long-desired day of their liberation, that memorable 19 July 1979. [applause]

We are moving forward in a worthy struggle like the ones underway in other democratic countries, like the one underway here, very close to us, in neighboring Costa Rica. [applause] We are going to embark on a civic struggle without quarter, without any steps backward, to make it possible for Nicaraguans to choose our national and municipal authorities by secret ballot, in the first free elections in our history. [applause] [chanting of "elections"]

As of now we demand that the present government junta fulfill its promise made on 12 July 1979, before the peoples and governments of America, to schedule elections within a short time. In those elections we will be able to determine what the Nicaraguan people really want--a democratic path to a free Nicaragua, or a sad, gloomy society typical of a totalitarian regime. [applause, chanting of "elections"]

Enough of being forced to belong to one particular political, professional or labor organization, because that is a violation of the sacred right of freedom. [applause, shouts]

Enough of promoting hatred in a country which wants no more wars or fratricidal struggles, but rather peace and love among all Nicaraguans. [applause]

Enough attempts to monopolize a revolution which has only one owner--you, the people of Nicaragua. [applause, shouts] Enough of confusing the interests of the fatherland with those of a single political party. Enough of flirting dangerously with communist powers, which seek only their own interests of world domination. [applause] Enough of confusing the heroic people of this land of Sandino, in an attempt to convert them into a manipulated mass. [applause]

Enough of attacking national unity by demanding that we all submit to the dictates of a single belief. [applause] Enough of showing disrespect for our allies in the struggle for liberation, without whose valuable participation the triumph over the genocidal one would not have been possible. [applause]

Today we are seeking the true unity of all the people, a unity in which all Nicaraguans will participate and in which differences of opinion will be respected, a unity that our party, the MDN, will always promote and defend. [applause]

DANIEL ORTEGA SAYS ROBELO SERVES U.S. REACTIONARIES

PA130041 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega said, in reply to a question by UPI newsman Leonardo Lacayo Ocampo, that Robelo's political attitude, born of his personal ambitions, is doing much harm to the Nicaraguan people, because it has served U.S. sectors which are promoting a campaign to discredit our revolution. This campaign is being waged by the most reactionary, Somozist and proimperialist sectors headed by Ronald Reagan.

Therefore when Robelo makes false statements about the Soviet influence in our country, military bases and other unheard of things, he is exposing the Nicaraguan people to an armed intervention using Robelo's statements as justification.

This is the greatest danger from Robelo's attitude, besides the damage he has already done to our people.

Comparison With Reagan, Somoza

PA130042 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1945 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Managua, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today said Alfonso Robelo's statements over the weekend regarding the country's domestic situation "are no different from statements by Somoza and Reagan." The Nicaraguan Sandinist leader said Robelo "is carrying out a McCarthyist style anticommunist campaign that is currently being promoted by Reagan (Republican presidential candidate) in the United States."

Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, told his supporters gathered on Saturday in Matiguas in northern Nicaragua that in Nicaragua "there are already signs of Soviet interference, directed through a disproportionate diplomatic mission in Nicaragua."

"One would laugh on hearing the number of lies that Mr Robelo said yesterday if it were not for the objective harm that his statements do to the Nicaraguan people," Commander Ortega Saavedra said during the junta's regular press conference on Monday.

In reply to a newsman's question, Commander Ortega Saavedra said when Robelo's friends shouted "death" to Cuba and the Cubans who "are helping out country, they are not harming either the front or the junta but the Nicaraguan people." He added that in the United States there "is an intense campaign" promoted by people who think like Reagan and who supported Somoza. He said those people who are involved in the U.S. election campaign are looking for support among the U.S. reactionary sectors and that is why they are launching a campaign against Nicaragua "by speaking about Soviet and Cuban influence in our country."

Commander Ortega Saavedra said when Robelo repeats what is said in the United States "he is permitting those reactionary, aggressive, pro-Somozist, proimperialist and warmongering positions to be strengthened in the United States."

He added that with those statements, Robelo "is simply telling the U.S. Congressmen that they should not approve the $75 million loan when, on the other hand, he sent a letter saying that the United States should grant that loan." "I wish the harm was only to the loan," the Nicaraguan leader added.

He warned that if, on the one hand, Robelo speaks of the Soviet presence in Nicaragua and, on the other hand, in the United States it is said that there are Soviet military bases in Esteli "the Nicaraguan people are simply being exposed to an attack by the reactionary sectors of the United States, Central America and the Caribbean."

"We are being exposed to indiscriminate bombings, sabotage and attacks by the counterrevolution which will now appear justified because in the United States, it is said that Soviet bases are being built in Esteli and because of the reactionary sectors and Robelo's lies about Soviet and Cuban influence," Commander Ortega Saavedra said.

Further Details of Refutation

PA130358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2317 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Managua, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Nicaraguan Government junta today commented on the criticism that Alfonso Robelo expressed over the weekend regarding the type of political education being imparted in the country's ministries and state institutions.

In a 2,300 word speech delivered by Robelo, a former member of the government junta, in Matiguas in northern Nicaragua, he said in the government ministries and institutions "political indoctrination is monopolized by openly communist doctrines."

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a member of the government junta, said the opportunity that Robelo has to meet with his supporters and to have "his wild statements" broadcast over Radio Mundial and Radio Corporacion "confirms the pluralist character of the revolution." Ortega Saavedra said in his opinion this not only shows freedom of the press but tolerance of the abuse of this freedom in the news media."

After indicating that Robelo has become the "unquestionable leader" of those affected by confiscations, the imprisoned guardsmen and the free guardsmen who plot against the revolution, Ortega Saavedra said the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) is trying to attract economic sectors which are enthusiastically getting ready to participate in the country's economic reactivation.

The Sandinist commander said Robelo is trying to instill fear among the farmers and the industrialists "by saying that the Soviets, Soviet bases and the devil are coming so that the productive sectors will change their minds."

Commander Ortega Saavedra said Nicaragua's reality must be known in the government institutions. "We have to have knowledge of the process we are experiencing," he said. "A person cannot act mechanically. He must be aware of what he is doing. This can only be achieved by having specific training. Only slaves act mechanically," he said. Ortega Saavedra added that the Nicaraguan revolution "works to liberate man, giving him authentic spiritual values and because of this we must struggle so that he will have a political conscience."

He explained that this activity does not only take place in the government ministries and institutions but in all neighborhoods at the level of the Sandinist defense committees.

He stressed that there are two types of political conscience, the one promoted by the Nicaraguan revolution and the one inherited from the Somozist dictatorship. He said the latter is based on exploitation, selfishness, submission and individualism. "It is obvious that education is the enemy of exploitation," Moises Hassan, another member of the government junta who also commented on Robelo's speech, said.

RANCHERS PROTEST CONTINUED LAND INVASIONS, CONFISCATIONS

PA090004 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Cattlemen's Association this morning reported new land invasions and even confiscations although national officials have announced a halt to such actions which are deemed to be contrary to the process of economic reactivation.

The federation of cattlemen's associations will present evidence of these invasions and confiscations to the authorities so solutions can be found during the talks between the Superior Council of Private Enterprise and the Sandinist Front.

COMMITTEES WARNED TO CURB VIOLENCE AGAINST REFUGEES

WA130721 London REUTER in English 0457 GMT 13 May 80

[By Albert Clack]

[Excerpt] Havana, 13 May REUTER--The Cuban Government has ordered a halt to crowd violence against refugees waiting to leave the country, according to members of neighborhood committees which organize anti-emigrant demonstrations.

The "committees for the defense of the revolution", formed in 1960 to combat anti-communist activities, have held meetings on recent evenings at which instructions were read out from higher authorities to calm down the pro-Castro backlash against the refugees.

Members were warned by delegates in charge of overnight vigilante duties, who have close liaison with the Interior Ministry, that from now on anyone who assaulted an emigrant would be arrested. Until now, ever since the refugee exodus began last month, although police have rescued emigrants from crowds when the attacks have looked likely to cause serious injury, no arrests of government supporters for assault have been reported.

FRICTION CONTINUES OVER REFUGEE EXODUS

GRANMA Report on Refugees

FL121729 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] GRANMA, official organ of the party Central Committee, reports in its third edition today that yesterday, Sunday, 2,275 antisocial elements left Mariel port for the United States. As the aforementioned edition went to press, 1,253 vessels from Florida were at the port.

U.S. Consul's 'Provocative' Statements

PA130247 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The antisocial elements who gathered on 2 May outside the U.S. Interests Office here in Havana, summoned by the officials of that office, were the ones that began to throw bricks and sticks against the people who had gone there attracted by the scandal provoked there, stated Lucy Torres, an eyewitness of the incidents and president of a committee for the defense of the revolution of the zone.

In statements to this radio station, she stressed that she heard U.S. Consul Susan Lamanna tell the crowd there in a provocative manner that the Cuban Government was to blame for their not leaving the country, disavowing that Cuba had reiterated both privately and publicly to the United States that all the former inmates and their relatives were authorized to leave the country and that it has been North Americans who have deliberately delayed the visas and the voyage of these elements.

Iraqi Message of Support

FL091944 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Huasyn has sent a message to Cuban President Fidel Castro in which he reaffirms the support of the Iraqi people and government for Cuba in the face of the provocations and threats of the United States. The message, which was published today in the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, condemns the U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean region which, it says, threaten the safety and sovereignty of Cuba and of the region's progressive governments.

Mexican Rally of Support

FL121024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A gigantic popular rally in support for the Cuban revolution and repudiation of the bellicose U.S. attitude will be held in Mexico City on Thursday. Groups belonging to democratic political parties, mass organizations and trade unions will participate in the demonstration. According to reports in Mexico City by (Natalio Vasquez Pallares), president of the Mexican Movement for Peace, the people-to-people solidarity march will march from Independence Square to the Juarez Monument where a meeting will be held to denounce the dangers which the U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean represent for the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

PEOPLE PREPARING FOR 'MILITANT PEOPLE'S MARCH'

FL121037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Cuban people are preparing to march en masse on Saturday, 17 May, in the militant people's march against the economic blockade and the Yankee military presence in the Guantanamo Naval Base illegally installed on our territory and for an end to the spy flights over our airspace. Our station continues to receive much information from throughout the entire country on the intensive mobilization plans of members of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution, Federation of Cuban Women, National Association of Small Farmers and workers in general for the purpose of carrying out Saturday's popular demonstration successfully.

YEMENI OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE FROM 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

PA122140 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, greeted ('Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali), member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo, on his arrival in Havana. ('Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali) delivered a special message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party secretary general and chairman of the Presidium Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Also present at the ceremony were Leonel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat; Ahmad 'Ali Maysari, Yemeni ambassador to Cuba, and other government officials.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS TO KIM IL-SONG

FL092215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has received personal greetings from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban councils of state and ministers. The message was delivered by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers, during a meeting held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

President Kim Il-song conveyed friendly greetings to maximum Cuban leader Fidel Castro and expressed his country's solidarity with our people. He also (?recalled) the Korean people's struggle for reunification. During the meeting with the president, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez--chief of the Cuban delegation to the funeral of President Josip Broz Tito--reaffirmed his country's position of support for reunification of the Korean people.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO CASTRO

FL101157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman has sent to Nonaligned Countries Movement Chairman Commander in Chief Fidel Castro a message of greetings and wishes of success in his international efforts and responsibilities. The Bangladesh president Friday met in Belgrade with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who conveyed to him greetings from Fidel.

DORTICOS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER FASCISM

FL121528 Havana Domestic Radio/TV in Spanish 0104 GMT 10 May 80

[Speech by Communist Party of Cuba Politburo Member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado at ceremony marking the 35th anniversary of the "victory over fascism," held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades of the party Central Committee Politburo and of the government, comrade ambassador of the Soviet Union, comrades of the Presidium, members of the diplomatic corps, dear Soviet and Cuban comrades: On the night of 8-9 May 1945, at 0042 hours, representatives of Hitler's high command signed in Berlin the document on Germany's unconditional surrender before representatives of the Soviet Union and also of the Allied Expeditionary Forces High Command.

The brilliant victory over fascism, the foreign policy of the socialist community and the consistent foreign policy of the Soviet Union have achieved a long period of peace never before recorded in the history of Europe. However, symptoms of dangers are seen on the horizon of the world. The general crisis of capitalism has worsened and presents extreme characteristics which contribute to worsen tensions and facilitate the work of reactionary and bellicose forces always aimed at resolving crises through wars.

A new ingredient in which intrigue and betrayal are combined exercises its ominous influence on the problem of war and peace. The treacherous Chinese clique, with its rapprochement with the most reactionary forces of mankind and its alliances with the imperialists, contributes the poison of its plotting, stirs up the so-called Soviet expansionism and incites the imperialists, the U.S. Government and NATO to take aggressive positions against the Soviet Union and against those nations, like Cuba, which are loyal to the international communist movement, struggle for peace and, at the same time, promote the revolutionary movement in the world.

This alliance and the militaristic and aggressive policy which China follows in Southeast Asia, on the border with India and other areas, and its interventionist policy in some countries of the African Continent, have constituted a despicable contributing factor to the step backward experienced on the path of international detente. No price can pay for this betrayal of mankind and the world's revolutionary movement. For them, the traitors, there will be no future. The future belongs to nations, to the real revolutionaries and not to those responsible for the crime of high revolutionary treason.

Many obvious manifestations of the new imperialist policy, especially that of the U.S. Government, can be seen. The provocations on the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, the perverse intervention in relations between Egypt and Israel and against the independence movement of the Arab nations and rights of the Palestinian people, the anti-Soviet campaign undertaken using the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, the threats against Iran and the military adventure carried out against the independence of that country generate a situation which today concerns all of mankind.

These are some examples that show the level achieved in the bellicose objectives and leading influence in the U.S. Government of the most reactionary groups of the monopolistic capital within the military industrial complex.

To these examples are added the creation of rapid deployment forces, the aggressive policy in Central America and the Caribbean and the recent events in connection with Cuba.

All these events and such conduct are taking place while a slander campaign is unleashed regarding so-called Soviet expansionism. The false danger of a Soviet threat, which also is being spread throughout the world, is raised as a frightening ghost, building a pack of colossal lies befitting of their being disciples of the techniques and monstrosity of the lies of the Fascist Goebbels.

An effective step on the path of detente--the SALT II treaty--is frozen by the U.S. Government. Trying to capitalize on events in Afghanistan by distorting the truth, it initiates an economic, commercial and scientific-technical blockade against the USSR in a useless attempt to undermine its economic might and the political strength of its people. It also exercises cynical and inconsiderate pressure on its NATO partners to join the anti-Soviet campaign, the sabotage of the 1980 Olympic games the economic boycott of the Soviet Union and blockade of Iran.

However, we are not overcome by pessimism, we are not depressed by an apocalyptic feeling of the future of history. Against those bellicose attempts which are returning the world to a period of cold war and, perhaps, to the brink of war, a nuclear war, the peoples' powerful movement for peace reaches a new dimension. In addition, this is taking place at a time when the correlation of forces is increasingly more favorable to the socialist camp, to the movement for the liberation of the peoples, to the labor struggle in capitalist countries, in short, to the world progressive paths.

When the revolutionary movement developed in Central America and the Caribbean, in Nicaragua, Grenada, when the independent position of some Latin American governments was accentuated and the revolutionary movement grew throughout the continent, the North American imperialist support was directed toward the most terrorist forms of dictatorship and exercise of class power. The Nicaraguan experience and the defeat of the maneuvers aimed at impeding the revolutionary triumph was an event of decisive influence. Today, the open and shameful support for the reign of terror being conducted by the government of El Salvador against the popular masses and the revolutionary movement, doubtlessly, constitutes a manifestation of Fascist strategy.

The rapprochement, publicly timid but known by all, between the U.S. Government and the most ferocious Latin American dictatorships, Chile among them, again demonstrates the resurgence of Fascism, neo-Fascism as an imperialist variant in the strategy against the revolutionary and liberating movements of this continent's peoples.

Dear comrades: Under the current world situation, we Cubans also feel the claws of the worsened imperialist aggressiveness. The role of revolutionary Cuba in the international field and in the development of the peoples' liberating movements, the influence we might have exercised with our example and our unyielding policy of solidarity with the revolutionary movement in Latin America, the irrevocable loyalty to the ideals of socialism and communism and the unwavering firmness in the friendship with the Soviet Union, which is profoundly committed as a result of the gratitude and solidarity felt by us, have exasperated the Yankee imperialists to the point of orchestrating campaigns.

These are aiming: first, at making it look before the world that the presence of the so-called Soviet military forces in our country implies the a great risk and, later, at discrediting and slandering the Cuban revolution to weaken our position and deforming our splendid political reality. Such maneuvers have been accompanied by threatening words and actions. An attempt has been made to provoke an internal problem to our revolution. But, they know our people's response and have felt it in their own flesh.

Dear comrades: Today we can tell to all fraternal peoples, especially to those who participated in and endured World War II, to the Soviet people who defeated Fascism, to the Soviet soldiers, to the Soviet communists that in this struggle for peace, progress and the advance of the world revolutionary movement, our people, as many times as requested. as they did in recent unforgettable victorious days, will again perform acts of prowess in the mass political and ideological struggle or, if it becomes necessary, take up arms. Comrades, be sure that if such events occur, as many times as they occur, our people, without tiring in heroism and without resting in the struggle, with faith increasingly stronger in the future of the fatherland, in the future of mankind and in the future of communism, will again attain a place in history, in glory and in victory. [applause]

Honor and glory to the heroes and martyrs who saved mankind from the Fascist cruelty! Long live the peoples' struggle for peace! Long live the glorious and heroic Soviet Union! Long live the world revolutionary movement! Long live communism! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause and shouts of viva]

CUBAN-SOVIET ASSOCIATION HOSTS FAREWELL CEREMONY FOR MANASOV

FL122306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A farewell ceremony was held at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association in Havana for Marlen A. Manasov, minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in Cuba, on the occasion of having completed his diplomatic mission to Cuba. Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the organization, referred to Manasov's qualifications as those of a new type diplomat and explained the many actvities he conducted to strengthen Cuban-Soviet friendship.

For his party, Manasov recounted his work in Cuba during the past 10 years and close contacts he established with the Cuban people in their struggle to overcome external and internal difficulties and to march resolutely on the path of building socialism.

CUBA-GDR TALKS STRESS ECONOMIC COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT

FL092021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Official talks between delegations of the GDR and Cuba aimed at concluding the process of coordination of the two countries' plans of economic and social development for the period 1981-1985 opened today. The GDR delegation is headed by Professor Gruenhied, state secretary in that fraternal country's State Planning Commission, and the Cuban by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board.

The talks are being held in an atmosphere of fraternal sincerity and mutual understanding which characterize the relations between the two countries.

It was announced that Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, will arrive in our country next Monday to preside over the final phase of the talks.

Malmierca, Fischer Talks

FL121014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his GDR counterpart Oskar Fischer held a meeting on Sunday in which they discussed the current international situation. Malmierca and Fischer also discussed relations between their two countries and the forthcoming visit to Cuba by the GDR foreign minister.

GDR Deputy Chairman Arrival

FL121554 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1537 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cuba-GDR Intergovernmental Commission, today arrived in Havana. Humberto Perez, member of the party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, welcomed the German leader at the air terminal. Julio Garcia Olivera, member of the party Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the GDR, also was there. (Kurt Blanch), economic and commercial counselor, as well as other diplomatic officials of the fraternal country also welcomed Weiss.

The deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cuba-GDR Intergovernmental Commission will attend in Havana the coordination [meeting] of economic plans.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SRI LANKA, PAKISTANI OFFICIALS

FL101213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met with Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Abdul Hameed, to whom he delivered a letter from Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro addressed to the president of Sri Lanka, Junius Jayewardene.

Yesterday, the Cuban foreign minister again met with Pakistan's presidential adviser on foreign policy Agha Shahi to continue the exchange of views which began Friday during a meeting with Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Ziaul Haq and his adviser held talks with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of state and ministers and member of the PCC Politburo, in which Malmierca and Jesus Montane, chief of the PCC Central Committee foreign relations department, also participated. At that meeting Rodriguez delivered to the Pakistani president a letter from Fidel in which the results of the efforts of good will being made by Cuba as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement to contribute to find a peaceful and adequate political solution the conflict in Southeast Asia are explained.

MALMIERCA RETURNS FROM VISITS TO AUSTRIA, IRAN

FL121544 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1534 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, today returned to Havana following a tour of Austria and Iran where he held talks with the highest officials of these two countries. These contacts were aimed at continuing efforts undertaken by Cuba to contribute to the peaceful and political solution of the situation in Southeast [as heard] Asia.

The delegation led by Malmierca included Giraldo Mazola, director of nonaligned countries in the Foreign Ministry. The delegation later joined the one headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers, which attended the funeral of President Tito in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia.

Further on Malmierca's Return

PA130224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca returned to Havana today from a trip to Austria and Iran, where he met with the highest leaders of the governments of both countries.

The fundamental purpose of these contacts was to explain the moves which, as president of the nonaligned movement, Cuba has been conducting to contribute toward a peaceful and political solution to the problems that have arisen in Southeast [as heard] Asia.

Later, Malmierca joined Cuba's official delegation attending the funeral of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade.

On his return trip to Havana, the Cuban foreign minister made a brief stop in Berlin, where he met with his GDR colleague Oskar Fischer.

RODRIGUEZ RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

FL121453 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1334 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers, has returned to Havana from Belgrade. The Cuban leader headed our country's party and government delegation that attended the funeral of Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

USSR CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL ARRIVES 13 MAY

FL130123 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Comrade Ivan Aleksandrovich Ganichev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Construction Affairs, arrived in Havana this afternoon at the Jose Marti Air Terminal. Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers and minister of construction, USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov and officials of the Construction Ministry, Foreign Ministry and Soviet Embassy welcomed the distinguished visitor. During his stay in Cuba Comrade Ganichev will sign a scientific and technical cooperation agreement and will visit various industries under construction in our country with the aid of the fraternal Soviet people.

ANILLO RECEIVES VISTING UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM DELEGATION

FL091857 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Rene Anillo, minister of foreign relations ad interim, this morning received in his ministry the UN delegation which arrived yesterday at the invitation of our revolutionary government. The delegation is headed by Mr Mustafa Tolba, director of the regional office for Latin America of the UN environment program. On behalf of the delegation he heads, Mr Mustafa Tolba expressed satisfaction for visiting our country, gratitude for the warm welcome and eagerness to fulfill the plans of activities they will observe during their stay until 11 May, Sunday.

BAHAMAS

SEARCH FOR SEAMEN CONTINUES, PINDLING RETURNING HOME

FL121804 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] The Government of the Bahamas, with the assistance of the United States Coast Guard, is continuing the search of waters south of Ragged Island. Four Bahamians are missing in that area following Saturday evening's sinking of defense force ship Flamingo by Cuban military aircraft. A search of that area near Cay Santo Domingo was discontinued yesterday because of the continuing hostile acts of the Cuban Air Force and because of the presence of a number of Cuban military ships.

The prime minister will be arriving home today to try to resolve the incident. (Darrell Miller) has more details.

[Begin (Miller) recording] Prime Minister Pindling is today cutting short a visit to the British capital, London. The prime minister arrived in London on Saturday for a week's stay but he is expected to return home later this afternoon to meet with a Cuban delegation for discussions on the sinking of the Flamingo. Prime Minister Pindling told reporters in London that he hopes to meet with the Cuban delegation sometime later today to discuss and resolve the incident. Four Bahamian crewmen are presumed dead as a result of the sinking. Just before the sinking, crew members had apprehended two Cuban boats and their Cuban crewmen for alleged illegal fishing in Bahamian waters.

The deputy prime minister and minister of finance, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, who is acting as the prime minister, told reporters here in New Providence earlier this morning that when the Flamingo was attacked its guns were covered by a protective sheet and that the Flamingo did not return fire.

In a statement to the press, the Government of the Bahamas said it took a very serious view of Cuba's attack on virtually unarmed men in the just and moral execution of their duty in protecting Bahamian sovereignty, Bahamian resources and the livelihood of Bahamians. [end recording]

The statement issued by the government was a strongly worded one. Mike Smith has more on the statement:

[Begin Smith recording] The Bahamas Government says it will hold Cuba responsible for all damages, injury and loss of life resulting from the illegal and unprovoked attack. In a communique from Havana last night, Cuba said it thought the Flamingo was a pirate ship, adding if the vessel we sank was actually a Bahamian patrol boat, we are sincerely sorry for the incident. The Havana communique said Cuba wanted to know why the vessel had fired on the fishing boats, why it had ignored warning shots from the aircraft and what had become of the eight Cuban fishermen.

The Bahamas acting prime minister, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, said that the government takes little note of the Cuba claim. The Flamingo, he said, was of a classical naval design, was painted in gray naval colors, was flying the Bahamian flag and bore other marks of identification that would clearly distinguish her as a government ship. Mr Hanna added: There could be no question about the identify of the ship as it was daylight. Further, upon the initial approach of the military aircraft, her majesty's Bahamian ship Flamingo hoisted yet another flag in an attempt to convey to her attackers that she was in fact a Bahamian Government ship. [end recording]

The Government of the United Kingdom today condemned the Cuban attack, deploring it as an irresponsible act. (Kendal Wright) tells us more:

[Begin (Wright) recording] The British Government today deplored the Cuban air attack on the Bahamian patrol boat Flamingo, accusing Cuba of acting irresponsibly. The British Foreign Office said in a statement that it had asked for a full report from the British high commissioner in Nassau and was totally monitoring developments. A spokesman said: We naturally deplore this irresponsible action by Cuba which has apparently led to a sad loss of life. The official said Britain's Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government viewed the incident most seriously. The Foreign Office statement pointed out without elaboration that a British frigate was in the Caribbean which, the Defense Ministry said, was equipped with two 4.5 inch guns, ship-to-air missiles and an antisubmarine helicopter. The Bahamas, which won independence from Britain in 1973, is a member of the Commonwealth. It has no defense agreement with Britain but British naval personnel [words indistinct] Bahamas defense forces for training periods. [end recording]

AFP REPORTS RAUL CASTRO HEADS DELEGATION TO NASSAU

PA122341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Nassau, 12 May (AFP)--A seven-member Cuban delegation headed by First Vice President Raul Castro arrived here today to meet with the Bahamian authorities regarding the Bahamian patrol boat that was sunk by Cuban planes on Saturday. Besides Raul Castro, the delegation also includes Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations and the Bahamas Raul Roa Kouri.

Bahamian External Affairs Minister Paul Adderley met the Cuban mission at the Nassau airport and then they left for the Foreign Ministry to begin talks.

The Cuban delegation is also scheduled to meet with Bahamian Prime Minister Lynden Pindling who was in London when the incident occurred and who quickly returned to the country.

Asked if the Cuban Government had apologized, Pindling stated that "a verbal apology will not be enough."

Bilateral Talks Begin

PA130338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Nassau, 12 May (AFP)--A 3-hour meeting requested by Cuba was held here today between the seven members of the Cuba delegation and a Bahamian delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Paul Adderley in connection with the sinking of a Bahamian ship by Cuban planes last Saturday south of Ragged Island.

Following the meeting, Adderley told the press that "discussions had centered on the effects of the incident and the Bahamian Government protest note in which it demanded an apology and that from now on, there be no repetitions of the incidents of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bahamas."

Adderley added that his government will also ask for "reparations for the damage caused" and that the Cuban delegation had ended the meeting "with a clear idea of the path to follow now."

The Cuban delegation requested authorization to visit the eight men captured for fishing illegally in Bahamian waters, which was arranged, Adderley said.

The two parties are planning to meet again tomorrow afternoon in Nassau.

Prime Minister Pindling said tonight on arrival in Nassau that "an oral apology is not enough" and termed the sinking of the Bahamian patrol boat as "a flagrant act of intentional, deliberate, thorny and very serious aggression."

Bahamas Demands Reparations

PA131333 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1131 GMT 13 May 80

[By Vern Darville]

[Excerpts] Nassau, Bahamas, 13 May (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bahamas today demanded reparations, apologies and guarantees of the future conduct of Cuba for the sinking of the Bahamian ship by Cuban Air Force planes.

A six-member delegation arrived here yesterday to discuss the incident. They met with local officials who raised Nassau's demands for a formal apology, compensations and guarantees, the government said.

Paul Adderley, foreign minister of Nassau, said last night that the Cuban delegation had left the meeting last night "with a clear view of the steps that the Government of the Bahamas expects of them."

A second meeting is to be held this afternoon.

The Cuban delegation headed by Pelegrin Torras de la Luz [as received], vice minister of foreign relations, declined to make any official comment at the end of the meeting, although according to one report they expressed the hope that a "friendly and honorable settlement" would be reached. Adderley said that it has been arranged for the officials in Havana to interview the Cuban fishermen.

ECUADOR

SPANISH MONARCHS ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA130026 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Spanish monarchs, Juan Carlos and Dona Sofia, arrived at 1540 in the capital aboard a Spanish Air Force DC-8. They were welcomed at the Mariscal Source airport by President Jaime Roldos, Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, ministers of state, ranking government officials and other civilian and church authorities.

The Spanish monarch was welcomed by a 21-gun salute as befits his status as chief of state and, after receiving the customary honors, Juan Carlos, the Ecuadorean president and the defense minister reviewed the troop at the airport. A motorcade carrying the distinguished guests and their large retinue left for the Quito Intercontinental Hotel, the monarchs' temporary headquarters. Along the way many school students carried Spanish and Ecuadorean flags as thousands of citizens hailed the monarchs.

The Spanish royal couple will stay until 17 May. This is the first time in over 400 years of relations that Ecuador has received a visit from a Spanish monarch. During their stay, they will tour the most important areas in Quito and Guayaquil and make a lightning tour of the Galapagos.

FRENCH GUIANA

OFFICIALS DENY REPORTS ON MERCENARIES TO SURINAME

PA092151 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Cayenne, French Guiana, 9 May (AFP)--The French Guiana Prefecture has denied Netherlands press reports stating that a group of 300 mercenaries set out from here to carry out a coup d'etat in Suriname. The refutation says that "no group, armed or unarmed, has passed through French Guiana on its way to Suriname.

Contrary to this, however, an official source has confirmed that Fred Ferdinand Ormskerk, who the Netherlands press has described as the chief of the group of mercenaries, passed through Guiana on his way to Suriname. According to this source, Ormskerk, a Netherlander of Surinamese origin, spent 48 hours in St Laurent before crossing the Maroni River to reach Albina, a Suriname border town.

According to Netherlands press reports, Ormskerk was arrested and executed after the frustrated coup d'etat in Suriname.

PARAGUAY

GOVERNMENT RELEASES LAST POLITICAL PRISONER

PY090251 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 May 80 p 8

[Text] Engineer Virgilio Bareiro, who had been under arrest since 1964 on charges of being a communist, has been taken to his home because he is ill, and it has been reported that he is virtually free. According to the report, Bareiro will not return to prison, and he may be given an option to leave the country.

According to government sources, now that Virgilio Bareiro has been released, there are no political prisoners left in Paraguayan prisons.

When Bareiro was arrested 16 years ago, he was a technician at the National Telecommunications Administration, where he held the position of engineer.